

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

thier, Monico; S. H. Alban, A. Newell, L. Bruso, A. Solberg, Rhlander.

REINLANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

REINLANDER, WISCONSIN.

THE emperor, Francis Joseph, of Austria, in order to provide a residence near Vienna for his daughter, the Archduchess Valerie, and her children, has bought the Probsthof chateau, in Lower Austria, in which the Comte de Chambord lived from 1816 till his death in 1883.

THE test of a true Persian carpet—that used by the natives themselves—is to drop a piece of red-hot charcoal upon it, which leaves a singed round spot. If the carpet is one of the first quality the singed wool can be brushed off with the hand without the least trace of the burn being afterward discernible.

THE smallest salary I have heard of is paid to a young man in Brooklyn for running errands. He at first worked for nothing, but grumbled until a weekly stipend was agreed upon. He now receives 1 cent a week, and considers himself amply remunerated for going to the grocery store. But then he is only 7 years old.

ONE lesson of the war is that ships are no match for land batteries. Some \$2,000,000 was wasted when the American fleet at Santiago attempted to reduce the forts. The hundreds of shots fired at Morro castle proved absolutely harmless. What might have been the result had the forts contained good guns and good gunners?

THE regular army of China is said to consist of 2,000,000 men. Besides this, the emperor's army, there is a national army of 600,000 men, who are paid about one dollar a month. The cavalry receive about three dollars a month, feed their own horses, and if the horses are lost or killed are required to replace them out of their pay.

MONTHLY among hospital nurses is startling. It has been ascertained that a healthy girl of 17, devoting herself to hospital nursing, dies on an average 21 years sooner than a girl of the same age moving among the general population. A hospital nurse at the age of 25 has the same expectation of life as a person at the age of 45 in the ordinary community.

COMPETENT authorities expected that the Klondike output would this season amount to \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000, but the total output is estimated at only one-half this amount, or about \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000. Canada charges 10 per cent. upon all gold mined on her territory. She collected up to June 1 a revenue of \$32,000, which represents \$1,500,000 mined. Much gold was probably smuggled away.

SOUSA, the musician, is to be made a musical director in the 6th army corps, with the rank of captain, provided he can be released from duty in time to fill his fall engagements. Meanwhile, the sailors on the Brooklyn, jealous of those on the New York, which has a monopoly of the music with Adm. Sampson's fleet, have written to Sousa asking him to name a competent musician to organize a band for their ship.

SECRET sight is more common in town than among country folk, for the simple reason that townspeople have less need for long sight, they have fewer opportunities for exercising their sight on distant objects, and their occupations do not favor its development by training or selection, but it is not, in the majority of cases, a proof of physical degeneracy, as can be seen in the case of the Germans, who are a notoriously short-sighted people.

MALNET, a butt of which wine was selected by George of Clarence for his final immersion, is now again used in France for bathing purposes. It takes a 100 quarts of wine for a bath, the French character of which is shown by the fact that the wine is poured back into the barrel after use and is employed over again for the next bath. After 100 baths, according to the London Daily Telegraph, the malnet is distilled, and the result is a delicious brandy.

PEOPLE having friends or relatives in the armies now stationed in Cuba and Porto Rico seem to be much puzzled as to how letters to them should be stamped. For the benefit of those interested the post office department has issued a circular stating that letters addressed to soldiers or sailors in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines only require the domestic rates of postage. Mail matter addressed to others than government employees must pay the regular rate as fixed by the international postal union.

ONE of the pastimes of the crews of the blockading fleet in front of Havana is to fish for sharks, in which they have been eminently successful. The crew of the Amphitrite recently captured a huge shark and when dissected there was found in his stomach the skeleton of a United States sailor's jacket with seven service stripes. The sailors believe that the shark was worn by one of the victims of the battleship Maine and when the vessel was blown upon the night of February 15 the shark was blown off and swallowed by the shark.

MAJ. GEN. SHAFER is said to be a rich man, even for these days of large fortunes. He is not a multi-millionaire, but an army friend of his who pretends to know rates him at \$1,000,000. The general is quoted as having made his money by successful operations in mines and in lumber. His gift for business is something unusual in the army circle, the rule being that officers do not take kindly to commercial enterprises. Major credits him with the purpose of retiring from active service at the end of this war and living thereafter a life of luxurious ease.

THE WAR IS ENDED.

Proclamation by the President Ordering a Cessation of Hostilities.

All Military and Naval Commanders Are Notified to Cease Their Operations.

The Blockade of Cuban and Puerto Rican Harbors Is Ordered Raised at Once.

Brief Resume of the Provisions of the Protocol Between United States and Spain.

Full Text of the Orders Sent to the American Generals and Admirals.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The president has issued the following proclamation:

"By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation. Whereas, By a protocol concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William H. Day, secretary of state of the United States, and his excellency Jules Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of France at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the government of the United States and the government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken, and

"Whereas, it is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature the United States and the countries shall be notified, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of the military and naval forces;

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, do, in accordance with the provisions of the protocol, hereby order and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

"The protocol whereof I have heretofore signed my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

"By the President: WILLIAM H. DAY, Secretary of State."

A copy of the proclamation has been cabled to our army and navy commanders. Spain will cable her commanders like instructions.

The Protocol.

1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.
2. That Puerto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and all islands in the Antilles, to be ceded to the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.
3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and use of the city, bay and harbor of Manila, Cuba, Puerto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and all islands in the Antilles, to be ceded to the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.
4. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the 1st of October. One of the stipulations of the peace negotiations will be suspended and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

The above is the official statement of the protocol's contents as prepared and given to the press by Secretary Day. The protocol was signed at 4:23 p.m. by Secretary of State Day, representing the United States, and M. Cambon, the French ambassador, representing the Spanish government.

Ordered to Cease Hostilities.

As soon as the peace protocol was signed the president sent for Secretaries Alger and Long and Gen. Corbin, and by his direction orders to cease hostilities forthwith were sent to Gen. Miles, Merritt and Shafter, to Admirals Dewey and Sampson, and military commanders generally.

The orders to Gen. Merritt to suspend were as follows:

"Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Aug. 12, 1898.—Merritt, Major: The president directs all military operations against the enemy be suspended. Peace negotiations are being completed, a protocol having just been signed by representatives of the two countries. You will inform the commanders of the Spanish forces in the Philippines of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt." By order of the secretary of war: "H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

The orders sent to Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter were identical with the above save as to names. As the order states, further instructions will be sent to each general. Gen. Merritt will be directed to confer with the Spanish commandant at Manila to carry out the terms of the protocol, and to occupy Manila immediately. Gen. Miles will put himself in communication with the chief authority in Puerto Rico for the purpose of having Spanish forces turn over San Juan and other points to him preparatory to evacuation. Owing to conditions in Cuba, the orders to Gen. Shafter to be sent hereafter will be much different than those to other generals.

Naval Commanders Notified.

In accordance with the proclamation issued by the president suspending hostilities, orders were issued to the naval commanders at the several stations in the United States, Cuba and the Philippines carrying into effect the directions of the proclamation. The navy department not only transmitted

the president's proclamation in full to the several commanders in chief, but also directions as to the disposition of their vessels. The following orders are in that sense self-explanatory:

Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 12.—Sampson, Battleship: Suspend all hostilities. Blockade of Cuba and Puerto Rico is raised. (Howell) ordered to suspend operations at Key West. Proceed with New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Oregon, Iowa and Massachusetts to Tompkinsville. Place men-of-war in safe harbor in Puerto Rico. Watson transfers his flag to Newark and will remain at Guantanamo. Assemble all cruisers in safe harbor. Order marines north in Resolve.
(Signed) ALLEN, Acting Secretary.
Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 12.—Key West, Florida: In accordance with the president's proclamation telegraphed you, suspend immediately all hostilities. Commence withdrawal of vessels from blockade. Order blockading vessels in Cuban waters to assemble at Key West.
(Signed) ALLEN, Acting Secretary.

The notification to Admiral Dewey was not made public, but Assistant Secretary Allen stated that besides being put in possession of the president's proclamation, he was ordered to cease hostilities and raise the blockade of Manila.

Some Data.

War began.....April 21, 1898
War closed.....August 12, 1898
Duration of hostilities.....113 days
Expense of actual warfare.....\$110,000,000
Americans killed.....29
Americans wounded.....1,455
Spaniards killed.....2,193
Spaniards wounded.....2,534
Vessels destroyed (American).....23
Vessels destroyed (Spanish).....23
Territory lost by Spain:
Cuba.....1,057,000
Puerto Rico.....3,493
Guam.....19
Philippines.....29,000
Total.....34,609

An Impressive Feature.

Washington, Aug. 12.—With simplicity in keeping with republican institutions, the war which has raged between Spain and the United States for a period of three months and twenty-two days was quietly terminated at 23 minutes past four o'clock Friday afternoon when Secretary Day for the United States and M. Cambon for Spain, in the presence of President McKinley, signed a protocol which will form the basis of a definite treaty of peace. It is but simple justice to our sister republic of France to record the fact that to her good offices this speedy termination of a war that might have run on indefinitely was brought about and the president himself deemed that action on the part of the French government as worthy of his special praise.

BITTER IN THEIR COMMENT.

Feeling of the Spanish Press Over the Nation's Surrender to United States.

Madrid, Aug. 12.—El Pais prints the text of the protocol signed by the United States and Spain with mournful borders and says: "Spain, without colonies, is reduced to the role of a third-rate power."

El Imparcial says: "Peace will not bring to Spain even the rest she so much needs after three years and a half of war."

El Nacion says, bitterly: "If Spain had at least been vanquished only after a furious and heroic struggle she could resign herself. Peace with the United States will only be a momentary respite from our misfortune."

El Liberal says the article in the protocol relating to the Philippines does not indicate that anything too good for Spain will be fixed upon, and the question will not be settled favorably for her.

El Globo (ministerial) pines for peace between Spain and the United States and says the communications on eastern questions which Day and Cambon have signed begin the first chapter in a new history of Europe.

El Tiempo (conservative) says: "Peace is an accomplished fact. The bitterness of defeat does not prevent us from seeing with satisfaction the end of the war."

London, Aug. 12.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The comments of the press on the protocol are a veritable funeral hymn on the destruction of the Spanish colonial empire. Some days ago the desire for peace made the people close their eyes to the price, but now, upon reading the protocol, they realize that the cost is the loss of that empire which Spain had conquered with so much glory, and that Spain now falls to the second rank among nations. The public mind is stunned, and there is general mourning.

COURT-MARTIALED AND SHOT.

Soldier Executed at Ponce for Murder During a Drunken Quarrel in a Wine-Room.

Milwaukee, Aug. 12.—A special to the Journal from Marinette, Wis., says: Word has been received here from Ponce, Porto Rico, that Private La Luke, of the Second Wisconsin regiment, who shot and killed Private Stafford, of the regular army, during a quarrel in a saloon at Ponce, was court-martialed August 3, found guilty and shot on the morning of August 4.

Japan Will Protest.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 12.—Japanese papers received here contain a story to the effect that the Japanese ministry will protest against the United States holding the Hawaiian Islands in order to remove the opposition of the upper house to it by raising an issue of foreign complications.

Iowa's Assessment Reduced.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 12.—A reduction of \$700,000 in the total assessment for Iowa is shown by figures compiled to-day in the office of the auditor of state from the assessment returns. The reduction in personality assessment is \$700,000. The total assessment is \$11,100,000.

Death of Admiral Kirkland.

Vallejo, Cal., Aug. 12.—Rear Admiral Kirkland, commandant of the Mare Island navy yard and senior officer of the United States navy, died here yesterday.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK GOOD.

Close of the War with Spain Has an Encouraging Effect in Trade Circles.

LARGE GAINS IN SEVERAL INDUSTRIES.

Orders Unusual in Number and Size Have Been Placed—Barely Has the Financial Outlook Been More Near-ly Encouraged—No Harmful Speculations Reported.

New York, Aug. 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Prospects of peace had a curious influence on business contracts, not quite explainable on common sense grounds. Nobody really feared direct war, but a considerable number of speculators, and nobody feared that anybody else was afraid of either. Yet orders unusual in number and size have been placed since Spain asked for peace. In some instances the gains have been large for about two weeks, while in some little manufacturers have only time to appear this week but involve a considerable increase in the working force. Crop prospects are on the whole more encouraging, for the government's latest report as to corn is much larger than the commercial estimates, and its cotton promises a heavy yield, while a low price for wheat has been maintained. Money markets show no sign of possible disturbance, securities are stronger and there is no harmful speculation in stocks or products. Hardly has the financial outlook been more nearly unclouded."

Wheat is four cents higher for the week, but it is doubtful that a week ago that it will rise lower during the coming year. The general holding back of grain by farmers and consequent heavy shrinkage in western receipts have reduced the visible supply below all past records, but everybody understands that at this date many times more grain is at most within a few days of Chicago. The price of corn has declined a shade for cash, and the government report promises almost 2,000,000 bushels, against 1,825,000 bushels promised by commercial accounts, has more weight because the official returns as to corn have not been systematically misleading and everywhere covered.

"The iron and steel trade fully supports inference drawn from recent events. The demand for steel is so heavy that some of the biggest concerns have been buying, one taking 6000 tons, advancing the price at Pittsburgh from 12 to 12 1/2, which most within a few days of Chicago. Plate makers are crowded to the point of refusing orders, both east and west, and bars are stronger, with many mills craped for weeks ahead. Illustrating the demand are reports of orders for 2000 car loads at Chicago, 5000 tons structural work there and big orders at Philadelphia for cast pipe and 600 tons sheet-iron. Eastern works now appear to be crowded to their utmost capacity, as the western have been for some weeks.

"For the week failures have been 106 in the United States, against 22 last year, and 15 in Canada, against 35 last year."

HAY TO SUCCEED DAY.

Present Ambassador to Great Britain Accepts the Portfolio of Secretary of State.

Washington, Aug. 12.—President McKinley has received Ambassador Hay's acceptance of the office of secretary of state, soon to be vacated by Judge William H. Day. Mr. Day will head the American peace commission and will vacate his office as soon as his appointment on this commission is made. Col. Hay is now making preparations to return to the United States, and it is expected he will take charge of the state department about September 1. Whitelaw Reid, ex-minister to France, has been offered and has accepted the place as ambassador to the court of St. James to succeed Col. Hay. He is already making preparations to go to London, and will probably occupy the residence, temporarily at least, now leased by the present ambassador, Prof. Moore, first assistant secretary of state, has tendered his resignation and it has been accepted. This change will take effect as soon as his successor is appointed, but the office will not be filled until the new secretary of state has been consulted in regard to the matter.

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.

Terrific Rainfall and Electrical Storm at Macomb, Ill. Results in a Curious Fatality.

Macomb, Ill., Aug. 12.—Horace Adcock, a lad about 12 years of age, died at his home here Sunday afternoon from fright at the heavy electrical storm. The heaviest rain of the season occurred Sunday, over four inches of water falling in five hours. The corn is blown flat in nearly all parts of the county, and the damage to small grain in shock is considerable. The peach and apple crops were also badly damaged.

Closed Its Doors.

Waverly, Ill., Aug. 12.—The doors of the Bank of Waverly, Albert Knocher, president, failed to open yesterday morning. The bank was compelled to suspend payment because of inability to procure enough funds to meet demands. The bank is an unlimited partnership concern, and the owners are estimated to be worth about \$200,000. The bank's liabilities are all the way from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Seize Adopted.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 12.—The window glass scale was unexpectedly settled Friday night and 20,000 workmen throughout the country will return to work next month, 6,000 of them at an advance in wages. Both the manufacturers and workmen have made concessions in the matter of wages and time of starting the factories.

Misses Killed.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—Word has been received here that Miss Della J. Allen and Miss Maud E. Simon, American missionaries from this city, lost their lives by accident in the harbor of Yokohama, Japan.

Found Dead in Bed.

Spring Valley, Ill., Aug. 12.—Dr. E. G. Moore, a prominent physician, was found dead in bed Thursday night. He was coroner of Bureau county for eight years.

WEEKLY WAR HISTORY.

Complete Record of Events Told in a Few Lines Covering All Important News.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3.

Secretary Long has ordered shipments for the navy stopped in view of the truce. The United States has offered to parole the 1200 Spanish naval prisoners taken at the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet. In his official report to Madrid Capt. Gen. Blanco is held responsible by Admiral Cervera for the destruction of the Spanish fleet.

Three transports loaded with men from Gen. Shafter's army sailed for the United States. More will follow and the embarkation of Spanish prisoners will also be begun.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12.

Spanish battleships laid down their arms and surrendered to Brig. Gen. Henry W. Lawton.

Sharp fighting occurred at Coamo, Puerto Rico, and the town was captured by American troops.

The preliminary steps have been taken in Madrid to court-martial Gen. Toral, who surrendered the Spanish forces in Santiago to Gen. Shafter.

Gen. Greely is advised that 100 miles of military telegraph are now in operation in Puerto Rico, connecting the points occupied by the United States troops with the cable station at Ponce.

A land fight at Camp Dewey in the Philippines resulted in the killing of 22 Spaniards, while 50 were wounded. The American casualties were 15 killed, 19 seriously injured and 25 slightly wounded.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12.

The Spanish hospital ship Alicante sailed from Santiago for Spain with 1500 sick Spanish soldiers on board.

A system of tariff rates for Cuban ports in possession of the United States has been formulated by the navy department.

An order was issued at Washington creating the military department of Santiago, Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton to be in command.

Secretary Long has recommended to the president that Commodore Schley and Sampson be promoted to the rank of rear admiral.

A protocol covering the peace terms of the United States has been agreed upon by M. Cambon, representing Spain, and President McKinley, and it has been telegraphed to Madrid.

A desperate fight occurred at Cape San Juan, San Juan, after a sharp skirmish, the Spaniards were defeated by American marines. The enemy was repulsed with 20 killed. The Americans did not lose a man.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12.

Gen. Henry W. Lawton has been appointed military governor of the province of Santiago.

Gen. Miles, Shafter and Merritt and Admirals Sampson and Dewey are notified of the provisions of the peace negotiations.

Gen. Ezra B. Loring, United States volunteer, has been appointed governor of the city of Guantanamo by Gen. Shafter.

Every precaution is being taken by both the war and treasury departments to prevent the introduction of yellow fever into the United States.

Gen. Shafter's command captured Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, after a sharp skirmish in which two American and many Spanish soldiers were killed.

The Junta of the Philippine insurgents called on Consul William H. Hock-Kong and declared that their one desire was annexation to the United States.

Spain's cabinet formally approved President McKinley's peace protocol, and a cablegram was sent to M. Cambon authorizing him to sign in behalf of Spain.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12.

The army is to be kept consolidated for the present, as the men will be needed for garrison duty in Cuba and elsewhere. Secretary Alger says the troops at present in Puerto Rico will be kept there.

Admiral Sampson has been ordered to proceed with his largest warships to Tompkinsville, N. Y., at once. The monitors were ordered to remain at Puerto Rico. Commodore Remy and the blockading squadron at Havana were ordered to Key West.

The formal act of signing the peace protocol was performed in Washington on the 12th. Secretary of State Day's name was affixed to behalf of the United States and that of M. Cambon, French ambassador, for Spain. President McKinley issued a proclamation suspending hostilities and orders were called to the military and naval commanders to cease. The peace commissioners will meet in Paris not later than October 1.

SUNDAY, AUG. 12.

President McKinley states Secretary Day is the only member of the peace commission yet decided upon.

Plans are being arranged for the feeding of the army and of the reconcentration of troops until such time as they will be able to help themselves.

Spain's government has telegraphed to the governors general of Puerto Rico and the Philippines instructing them as to carrying out the terms of the protocol.

T. Estrada Palma called at the war department and gave official notice that the Cuban government accepted the peace protocol negotiated by the United States with Spain.

Advises from Hong-Kong state that Consul-General Willman, immediately upon receipt of the news of peace developments, chartered a fast steamer to carry the tidings to Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey at Manila.

ALL OPERATIONS CEASE.

Receipt of the News of Return of Peace Stops All Military and Naval Movements.

OUR WARSHIPS GATHERING AT KEY WEST.

Gen. Willman's Batteries and Spanish Forces Begin a Warm Engagement—In Its Midst News of Peace Arrives and Battle Is at Once Stopped.

Ponce, Puerto Rico, Aug. 12.—The peace news has stopped all forward movement of the American army in Puerto Rico. Gen. Willson at Coamo and Gen. Schwan at Mayaguez will remain at those places. Gen. Henry, who is at Utuado, will return to Adjuntas, and Gen. Brooke, who had advanced beyond Guayama, will return to that town.

Warships Assembling.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 12.—In accordance with orders from the navy department following the president's proclamation of a suspension of hostilities, Commodore Howell, of the North Cuban coast blockading squadron, is rapidly assembling his ships at Key West. Many arrived Saturday and still more Sunday. The flagship San Francisco, with the commodore aboard, arrived Sunday morning. She looks none the worse for her experience off Havana early Friday morning. The hole torn in her stern by the 12-inch shells from Morro castle has been neatly patched, and the damage to the ship's inconsiderable. The larger gunboats and the torpedo boat destroyers have not yet received orders, but the torpedo boats and revenue cutters have already been called north. Naval officers are unanimous in their expressions of gratification that the war is over and are anxiously looking for orders which will take them north.

Hadn't Heard the News.

At the Front with Gen. Willson's Column, Five Miles Beyond Coamo, Puerto Rico, Aug. 12 (Delayed in Transmission).—Gen. Willson moved one Lancaster battery out to the front this afternoon for the purpose of shelling the Spanish position on the crest of the mountain, at the head of the pass, through which the road winds. The enemy occupied a position of great natural strength, protected by seven lines of entrenchments and a battery of two howitzers. The Spaniards were eager for the fray, and earlier in the day had fired upon Col. Middle, of the engineer corps, who with a platoon of troop C, of New York, was reconnoitering on their right flank. As our battery rounded a curve in the road 2000 yards away the enemy opened an artillery and infantry fire. Four companies of the Third Wisconsin, which were posted on the bluffs to the right of the road, were not permitted to respond to the infantry fire.

Batteries Fight Nobly.

The guns advanced at a gallop in the face of a terrific fire, were unlimbered, and were soon hurling common shell and shrapnel at the enemy at a lively rate, striking the emplacements, batteries and entrenchments with the rhythmic regularity of a triphammer. The enemy soon abandoned one gun, but continued to serve the other at intervals for over an hour. They had our range, and their shrapnel burst repeatedly over our men. One shell burst, the fragments killing Corp. Swanson, of company I, and seriously wounding Corp. Yanke and Privates Bunce and Vought. Capt. Lee and Private Sizer, of company F, were wounded by Mauser bullets. In about two hours the enemy abandoned the other gun, and the men began to flee from the entrenchments toward a banana grove in the gorge. Our guns shelled them as they ran.

One gun was now ordered to advance to a position a quarter of a mile further on. It had just reached the new position when Spanish infantry reinforcements fled into the trenches and fired down a deadly fire upon our men, compelling the battery to retire at a gallop. Then both the enemy's howitzers reopened and shrapnel screamed and Mausers sang. Another gun galloped from the rear, but our ammunition was exhausted. Lieut. Maizes was shot in the body by a Mauser just before his gun retired, the ball following a rib. The orders issued for two companies to advance were countermanded and the firing soon ceased.

Demanding Surrender.

Col. Bliss, of Gen. Willson's staff, went forward to the enemy's line with a flag of truce and explained that peace negotiations were almost concluded and that their position was untenable and demanded their surrender. The Spaniards have no communication with the outside world and the commander asked until morning in order that he might communicate with Governor-General Macias at San Juan.

Victim of Heart Disease.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 12.—Col. John Atkinson, a prominent Irish-American of this city, died suddenly of aneurysm of the heart Sunday. Col. Atkinson was one of Gov. Fingree's most prominent political supporters in the last legislature, in which he was a representative.

Wants to Be Governor.

Milwaukee, Aug. 12.—T. E. Ryan, a prominent attorney of Waukesha, formally announces himself as a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination before the democratic state convention, which meets in Milwaukee on August 31.

"Father of Greenbackers" Dead.

La Salle, Ill., Aug. 10.—Ex-Congressman Alexander Campbell, known as the father of the greenbackers, is dead.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

A Narrow Escape.
John Siefert, of Glidden, was at work curbing a well when the upper part collapsed and buried him 15 feet under ground. The well was curbed about ten feet from the bottom and this did not come together, but left a place large enough for him to stand in. His family and neighbors began digging for his body. After getting down several feet they could hear him speak. Late in the afternoon they reached the bottom and he was taken out without a scratch, but as soon as he reached the surface he fainted. He was in the well ten hours.

The Crop Report.
The weekly crop report shows the following situation:

The rainfall during the past week has been liberal and well distributed, except in Jackson, Adams, Waushara, Marquette and Green Lake counties, where the rains have been excessive, amounting to from two to five inches for the week. Corn is now progressing rapidly toward maturity, and except in that portion of the state where the rainfall has been excessive, the outlook for a good crop is very encouraging. The outlook for the grain harvest has been delayed by the wet weather and threatening from the field has been practically stopped. Oats are not turning out so well as expected, but winter wheat, especially in the northwestern counties, is very good.

Milwaukee's School Census.

The school census, which was submitted to the school board at a meeting held in Milwaukee, shows an increase in the school population of the city of about 1,400. This would indicate an increase in the population of about 4,500, making the total population of the city about 231,000. An interesting fact developed is that there are now 2,600 vacant houses in the city in spite of the increase in population. This is ascribed to the fact that a great many people have moved out of dwelling houses into new flats.

Grounds Dedicated.

The Good Templar assembly grounds at Waupaca were dedicated by Rev. W. H. Clark, of Ripon, grand chief templar, assisted by Mrs. O. W. Blain, of Grand Rapids, Mich., grand vice templar of that state, and Rev. W. H. Brown, of New Richmond, chaplain. The grounds were named Camp Elmhurst, in honor of the late Capt. J. P. Coghorn, of Clinton, who was identified with the work of the association since its inception, and who was its musical director.

The State Fair.

The members of the Wisconsin state board of agriculture made preliminary arrangements in Milwaukee for the state fair, which will be held on the grounds at North Greenfield from September 19 to 22. President True promises to provide the best fair that has yet been held, and to "hang up \$20,000 in purses for the best horse races" as one of the features.

Pleaded Guilty.

Michael Czerninski, alias Elzola, on trial in Judge Dick's court in Milwaukee for the murder of Joseph Becker, four years ago, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree and was sentenced to two years in state's prison. After the crime Czerninski fled to northern Wisconsin and eluded arrest until a few weeks ago.

Cattle Dealer Robbed.

Boick, a cattle dealer of St. Paul, Minn., was held up and robbed of \$200 by three men, near Burkhardt, seven miles northwest of Hudson. The robbers are thought to be the crooks who broke jail recently. Boick formerly lived at Baldwin.

The News Condensed.

The farmers in the vicinity of Pardeeville are losing great numbers of hogs from cholera, some losing as high as 60. The golden jubilee of St. John's Catholic church at Green Bay was celebrated, it being the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the parish.

The members of Christ Episcopal church have decided to build a new place of worship in Green Bay, to take the place of the one burned on July 2.

An order was issued in Washington granting a discharge to Private Charles Carlson, company D, First Wisconsin volunteer infantry, supposed to be confined in a Wisconsin state asylum.

Several hundred persons witnessed the largest blast ever made at a Beloit stone quarry. Six hundred cords of stone was discharged at Samp's quarry. 250 pounds of powder being discharged.

A post office has been established at Dewey, Dunn county, with William H. Johnson as postmaster; also one at Stowell, Monroe county, with Charles T. Clavin as postmaster.

The German Veteran society held memorial services in Green Bay in honor of Prince Bismarck.

The tobacco harvest began in Vernon county considerably earlier than usual. The crop is exceptionally fine and the acreage large.

Tommy Arnold, the four-year-old son of the janitor of the Broadway high school in West Superior, fell a distance of 70 feet and was seriously injured.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Koch were thrown from their buggy in a runaway in Baraboo and seriously hurt.

An incendiary fire damaged Turner hall in Green Bay to the extent of \$14,000.

Creditors of the Commercial bank in Milwaukee received notice from the receiver that a dividend of 20 percent has been declared and is payable on demand.

John Fennell, 65 years of age, was sentenced in Racine to prison for one year, having pleaded guilty to being a habitual drunkard.

The sixth annual convention of the A. O. U. W. lodges will be held in Chippewa Falls August 23.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending Aug. 15.
A cloudburst flooded Clarkburg, W. Va., causing immense damage.

The entire business portion of Wheatland, Cal., was destroyed by fire. Large and extensive coal deposits have been discovered about 40 miles from Sitka, Alaska.

The total imports of suitable sugar during July were \$3,299,970, against \$2,251,257 for July, 1907.

The democrats of the Twelfth district of Illinois nominated J. M. Thompson for congress.

Seven persons were killed and 41 injured near Bonvillers, France, by the derailing of a train.

Fire at Fresno, Cal., destroyed property valued at \$200,000 and caused the death of four persons.

Mrs. Delilah Cromwell, the oldest woman in Nebraska, died at her home in Table Rock, aged 120 years.

A hailstorm, destroying 20,000 acres of grain, swept over the western part of Foster and Eddy counties, N. D.

James Davis and Albert Robinson were drowned in a lake near Paducah Ky., by the overturning of their boat while fishing.

The New York democratic state committee has decided to hold the state convention at Syracuse, Wednesday, September 25.

Guatemala advises state that Emanuel Meyer, a German jeweler of San Francisco, was murdered in Guatemala City for \$31,000 and other valuables.

Sheriff Fisher and a posse of 12 men made a raid on a crowd of negro gamblers at Bayboro, Ga., killing five of them and mortally wounding three others.

Congressman J. H. Davidson (rep.) of the Sixth Wisconsin district, has been renominated, and in the Seventh district the republicans nominated John J. Esch.

President Cabrera, of Guatemala telegraphed to the Guatemalan minister to France that the revolution headed by Gen. Prospero Morales had been utterly crushed.

The Duke of Cambridge, the bishop of Winchester, the bishop of Durham and the bishop of Worcester have declared in favor of a closer union between England and the United States.

The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States shows that during the month of July the imports of merchandise amounted to \$50,641,265 and the exports amounted to \$71,192,742.

Advises from Melbourne report that the American bark C. C. Funk, which sailed from Tacoma, Wash., on May 22 for Melbourne, has been wrecked on Flinders' Island, Tasmania, and 11 of those on board were drowned.

ON THE DIAMOND.

Standing of the Various Clubs in the Leading Baseball Organizations Up to To-Day.

The following table shows the number of games won and lost and the percentages of the clubs of the leading baseball organizations. National league:

Clubs	Won	Lost	Per cent
Pittsburgh	42	20	.68
Cincinnati	38	24	.61
Cleveland	37	25	.60
St. Louis	36	26	.58
Philadelphia	35	27	.56
Brooklyn	34	28	.55
Chicago	33	29	.53
Washington	32	30	.52
St. Paul	31	31	.50
San Francisco	30	32	.48
San Diego	29	33	.47
Los Angeles	28	34	.45
Portland	27	35	.44
Seattle	26	36	.42
Western league:			
Kansas City	35	25	.58
Indianapolis	34	26	.57
St. Paul	33	27	.55
Columbus	32	28	.53
Detroit	31	29	.52
Minneapolis	30	30	.50

THE MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 15.—The Cunard steamer Campania, from Liverpool, brought \$125,000 in gold, consigned to Lazard Freres.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 15.—The market for live stock—cattle, sheep, hogs, etc.—was generally quiet.

Wheat—No. 1 hard winter, 90¢; No. 2 hard winter, 88¢; No. 1 soft winter, 85¢; No. 2 soft winter, 83¢.

Corn—No. 1 yellow dent, 55¢; No. 2 yellow dent, 53¢; No. 1 white dent, 52¢; No. 2 white dent, 50¢.

Barley—No. 1, 45¢; No. 2, 43¢; No. 3, 41¢; No. 4, 39¢.

Oats—No. 1, 35¢; No. 2, 33¢; No. 3, 31¢; No. 4, 29¢.

Hay—No. 1, 12¢; No. 2, 10¢; No. 3, 8¢; No. 4, 6¢.

Grain—Wheat, 90¢; Corn, 55¢; Barley, 45¢; Oats, 35¢.

Stocks—Cattle, 10¢; Sheep, 8¢; Hogs, 6¢.

Grain—Wheat, 90¢; Corn, 55¢; Barley, 45¢; Oats, 35¢.

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Grain—Wheat, 90¢; Corn, 55¢; Barley, 45¢; Oats, 35¢.

MAN OF SCIENCE TO THE CATS.

Bomb Invented by a German for the Benefit of Victims of Accidents.

Germany has made another important contribution to the field of invention. This time a man of science, who, presumably, occupies a bedroom in the rear of a city house, has invented a bomb to be thrown at nocturnal cats. The bomb is of about the size of a baseball and will explode with a loud noise upon forcible contact, but is warranted perfectly harmless.

The invention promises great relief and satisfaction to sufferers, and a mighty saving in books and crockery. Many a tooth mug has been shattered into bits on the back fence, and there are persons who are afraid to keep small books in their rooms because of the tempting fitness of such volumes.

HERBACEOUS PHOTOGRAPHY.

The Juices of Certain Fruits Can Be Made to Take the Place of Nitrate of Silver.

H. N. Topley, of the department of the interior in Ottawa, who discovered recently a method of developing negatives without the use of a dark room, has discovered that the printing of photographs is not dependent on nitrate of silver. Heretofore the nitrate has had to be used in all prints, but Mr. Topley says that the juices of certain fruits are equally as good, if not better than the nitrate for photographic printing purposes. By means of this discovery a photograph can be printed upon anything—wood, pulp, and paper—which can absorb these juices. The juice is not used just as it comes from the fruit, but it is subjected to a process which Mr. Topley,

COMMANDER CHARLES HENRY DAVIS, U. S. N.



To the list of naval heroes of the Spanish-American war the name of this officer must be added. With the little auxiliary gunboat Dixie he entered the harbor of the populous city of Ponce, on the south coast of Puerto Rico, and demanded and enforced immediate surrender. When a short time afterward the battleship Massachusetts and other ships of the convoy fleet approached Ponce, all they had to do was to cast anchor in an American port.

For missiles. Apples or oranges cut into slices and placed on the dinner table are first-rate ammunition; but, unquestionably, the bomb fits a long-felt want. Even if one's aim is inaccurate and one doesn't hit the cat, the bomb is bound to hit something and make a racket.

Pessimists say that after the first experience the bomb will not make the slightest impression upon the serenader, and that exploding bombs will only add to the suffering of the neighbors. The harmlessness of the bomb is its flaw, say these vindictive persons, and the only way to stop a cat concert is to massacre all the performers. But the German professor insists that his bomb is a boon to humanity and it certainly would provide more exciting entertainment than the ordinary missile.

Debuting in Paris' Home. Abbe Bourrier, of Marseilles, who recently became an agnostic, has es-

of course, desires to keep to himself at present. He has been engaged in the development of the process for five years, says the New York Sun.

His attention was first directed to the possibility of "herbaceous photography," as he calls it, by the withering of the white pine, which becomes a very dark gray under sunlight. A piece of planed pine was placed under the negative and exposed to sunlight without treatment, and a permanent print on wood was obtained. Mr. Topley followed up this discovery by a series of experiments with the juices of fruits, which he found would not only turn dark gray, but would become jet black in sunlight. The process is so simple that were it brought into general use the price of photographs would be reduced to a minimum.

THROWING UP HASTY INTRENCHMENTS.



If there is one duty which the average soldier dislikes, it is the throwing up of intrenchments in a hostile country. Before Santiago the boys in blue had plenty of time to do, and under fire from Spanish rifles, too. But, distasteful and dangerous as was the task, not a single man shirked his duty—a circumstance which, in the eyes of foreign observers of the war, speaks higher for the bravery of our troops than their gallant attacks on the fortifications of the enemy.

established a sort of doubting priests' home at Seville. He wishes to prove that priests do not always abandon their calling to marry or live freely. The daily routine is that of a religious community. The aim of the institute is to bridge over the period of discouragement through which the fallen priest has to pass. The movement is supported by funds from the French reformed Protestant consistory, but the fullest freedom of conscience is allowed.

Something New in Finances. A Roumanian manufacturer has announced his intention of sending to the Paris exposition in 1909 a pianoforte of such exceptional sonority that its tones will be heard at a distance of six miles.

From Black Head to Philadelphia. Puerto Rico ranks fourth in the Greater Antilles, having first place, however, in density of population and general prosperity.

is to be signaled in a fitting manner. The jubilee will begin on November 3, when there will be a procession of imperial and royal personages from the Hofburg to St. Stephen's cathedral, where a grand Te Deum will be sung.

The following day there will be a court dinner, a dinner for all the generals of the Austro-Hungarian army and a gala performance at the imperial opera.

Jack Pot Is Still in the Game. A Canadian exchange is responsible for the story that an Indian belonging to the Creek nation, and bearing the hazardous name of Jack Pot, is now living in comparative peace with his four wives, and seems to be largely contented for the death of their 22 predecessors. It may seem incredible that this Jack pot could be won so many times, but he is 108 years old. The sound teeth in his head are said to be the third set with which nature has endowed him.

SUICIDES IN NEW YORK.

Vegetarianism of Cases in the Different Boroughs Are Shown in Health Board Reports.

During the first three months of the corporate existence of consolidated New York 147 persons committed suicide—103 men and 44 women. Of this total 101 were in the borough of Manhattan, 44 in the borough of the Bronx (territorially larger than Manhattan), 27 in Brooklyn, four in Queens and one in Richmond. There were twice as many suicides by opium in Brooklyn as in Manhattan. On the other hand, four persons in Manhattan committed suicide by the agency, unusual, vaguely terrifying and sensationally uncertain, of "carbon monoxide." Paris green has long been discarded as an up-to-date poison for suicides in Manhattan, but it was utilized in Queens. Bichloride of mercury commanded itself to suicides in one borough only, Brooklyn, and chromate of potassium was also used in Brooklyn only. Arsenic, as a means of self-destruction, found favor in the borough of Manhattan exclusively, and illuminating gas in all the boroughs except Richmond, where a local prejudice prevails, and it is not very extensively in use. One suicide in New York adopted, according to the board of health reports, the slothful way of terminating his mundane existence by the cocaine habit, recalling to the mind of persons not in official station the case of that court jester in medieval times who, being sentenced to death for his treasonable contempt of the king and being allowed to select the method of demise, chose old age.

Of the 147 suicides, 40 of the males were natives of Germany, 23 of the United States and six of Russia. Of the 29 females 18 were natives of the United States. The only Scotch suicide was a woman. More Englishwomen than Englishmen committed suicide, and no Italian, Hungarian or Bohemian women did, though the male list from those countries included ten persons. Suicides by shooting and drowning are less frequent than formerly, and generally speaking, the number of suicides has fallen off, not only in the borough of Manhattan, but in the whole territory of the consolidated New York.—N. Y. Sun.

DAILY COLD SPONGE BATH.

Summer Is the Best Time to Begin the Habit of Self-Hygiene Treatment.

Although "doctors differ" about many things, they all agree as to the advisability of the daily bath, and the majority say that it is best taken cold, unless the bath's vitality is much below the average. A cold sponge bath is an excellent tonic as well as an admirable prophylactic.

The summer is the best time to acquire the habit. Use a bathing glove or washrag, and soap yourself rapidly and thoroughly from head to foot, this ought not to take more than two or three minutes, for the quick rubbing is especially desirable, both as exercise and for the skin. Then wash the soap off, rubbing as hard and as fast as you can, and then dry in the same fashion with a Turkish towel, or, still better, one of crash. The bath should occupy about ten minutes and leave you with a healthy glow when it is over.

There are many people whose constitutions will not endure a cold plunge bath; very few who would not reap benefit from a daily sponge with cold water, and vigorous rubbing with a rough towel afterwards, the year round. If cold water does not leave you glowing, begin with lukewarm water, using less and less warm water every day until you can dispense with it entirely.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Heat as a Medical Measure. Medical journals occasionally take up the subject of treatment by means of heat. The method has not met with extreme favor because of errors in applying it. This form of alleviating pain and curing disease is by no means new, having been successfully practiced by some of the sages for many years. The heat must be extremely dry to have the best effect; steam or moisture is incompatible with success, for as soon as a sufficiently high temperature is reached the steam renders it unbearable to the patient. One of the best and simplest ways to apply dry heat is to fill bottles or cans with boiling water, wrap them in pieces of cloth and place them as near to the patient as can be borne. Neuralgia, rheumatism and digestive disorders have been known to vanish as if by magic under this treatment. All that is necessary is to refill the vessels as often as required. They must be absolutely water-tight and not a drop of moisture must touch the wrappings, as this would create the steam, which is so objectionable. Constrictive head-aches and severe nervous attacks have been removed at once by this means. Where medical facilities are not easily obtained a number of cans or bottles kept expressly for the purpose of holding hot water will be found of great advantage.—N. Y. Ledger.

Expensive Summer Dress. To have a summer dress which is light in weight as well as airy in appearance is the principal object during the sultry days of July and August. These dresses can be made at home of white or printed organdies and are inexpensive. Two narrow ruffles edged with baby ribbon finish the bottom of the skirt. The waist has a yoke and a slightly flared front in the front, the back fitting somewhat snugly. The sleeves are gathered at the bottom of the skirt, making a pretty effect. A white belt or cash ribbon to match the baby ribbon is often worn with this costume.—Chicago Tribune.

LABOR UNIONS IN JAPAN.

They Have Met with Success and the Movement Is Becoming General.

Labor unions have been introduced into Japan with considerable success. The ideas they represent seem to appeal to the Japanese working people, and the movement is spreading throughout the empire with such rapidity that it has already attracted the attention of parliament and is likely to create a disturbance. The strength of the movement, although it is still in its infancy, was demonstrated recently when the union of ironworkers in the city of Tokio held a public meeting. The entire membership of the union, 1,200 in number, and representatives of other organized labor were present. Speeches were made by Messrs. Shimada Saburo, vice president of the lower house of parliament; Miyoshi Taizo, chief justice of the supreme court; Prof. Takano and Suzuki, of the University of Tokio, and Prof. Katayama, of the University of Wisconsin. The ironworkers' union is the largest and the most prosperous in the empire, which is probably due to the fact that the representatives of this trade are more intelligent and better paid than other wage-earners. There are, however, 12 other organizations in Japan, of which ten are located in the city of Tokio. The union of the railway men, all of whom are employed by the government, is second in strength to the ironworkers.

The organizers and promoters of the movement are endeavoring to steer clear of political influences, although they have met with great difficulty in doing so, chiefly because the working people of Japan demand the extension of the right of suffrage, which is now limited to people who pay taxes to the amount of 15 yen, or silver dollars, a year. The ostensible objects of the organization are to maintain wages, to promote education, to elevate the condition of the wage-earners and furnish a system of insurance which gives 25 yen (10 cents) a day for sick members, a funeral benefit of ten dollars and a death benefit of \$20 to families of members. There have been no less than 33 strikes in Japan within the last year, in which several classes of laborers were represented—silk and cotton operatives, carpenters, cargo coolies, dock laborers, miners, railway employees and others. These disturbances have created a distrust and apprehension among capitalists that has been communicated to parliament, and several bills have been introduced for the regulation and protection of labor on one hand and the protection of capital on the other.

They are largely based upon British statutes. The department of agriculture and commerce has taken the matter in hand and has prepared a general bill covering the whole subject which is intended for the benefit of both the employers and the employed. It provides for the sanitary inspection of factories, the liability of employers in cases of accident, safety provisions for the protection of operatives against dangerous machinery and fire; it prohibits child labor under ten years and limits working hours for children under 12; prohibits the employment of women when they are in a condition that makes them sensitive to injury; limits the working hours for adults to 12, requires payment for overtime, and to prevent strikes and the coaxing of labor away from one factory to another. There is a provision requiring every person employed in the factories to obtain from the municipal authorities a certificate or license, which is to be deposited with his or her employer.

Employers are forbidden to hire persons who do not present certificates, and no person can leave a factory against the will of his or her employer without surrendering this certificate. All disputes are referred to the police authorities for decision. Thus, if this law is passed, strikers can never obtain employment so long as their employers refuse to return their certificates, and at the same time one employer will not be able to entice away the operatives of another, which is a frequent practice in Japan.

The employer class, particularly the Cotton Manufacturing association, oppose the bill because it limits the hours of labor, requires the introduction of sanitary improvements and payment for overtime, while the working class object because it disarms organized labor of its strongest weapon by introducing the certificate system.

With the exception of farm laborers wages have advanced from 2 to 4 per cent. through all lines of industry in Japan during the last two years. The result has been unhealthy competition for employment and the demoralization of the agricultural interests. People are leaving the farms and crowding into the cities to seek work for which they have no experience or qualifications. And, on the other hand, it is represented that the manufacturers are making a serious mistake by neglecting their machinery, by employing inexperienced operatives to tend their looms and spindles, and by using cheap lubricants, which not only has resulted in the rapid depreciation of the value of their plants, but is injuring the reputation of their products.—W. L. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

Walnut and Celery. Take a cupful of chopped walnuts and one cupful chopped white celery, mix together and stir in two tablespoonfuls of mayonnaise, shape in salad bowl, surround with white lettuce leaves and pour mayonnaise over the whole.—Boston Herald.

Seemed Familiar. He—I beg your pardon, but weren't we once engaged to be married?

She—It's quite likely! I thought just now when I saw you that your face looked familiar!—Vander Grintschaff.

THE NEW NORTH.

W. C. OGDEN, Editor.

Rev. Robert S. Ingraham, pastor of the Methodist church, will preach next Sunday morning on "David," and in the evening on "Peace between the United States and Spain."

Miss Eleanor Christanson is employed as saleslady at Spafford & Cole's this week, in the absence of Miss Lang, who is on a visit to her parents at Neenah.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Strope are at Manawa, Waupaca county, visiting their relatives. During Mr. Strope's absence, Charles Barnes will attend to the books at Spafford & Cole's.

The Rhinelander Women's Club will hold their social meeting on Tuesday afternoon, August 23, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. S. H. Alban. A large attendance is desired.

The foot ball team for '98 has been organized with W. L. Deers as manager and D. H. Walker as Captain. The work of getting players and getting them into shape is in earnest and all those wishing to try for the team this season are requested to leave their names with Capt. D. H. Walker. If you are going to play now is the time to start.

The "Soo" Railway Company has relaid all of the track between Minneapolis and Weyerhaeuser with 72 pound steel rails. New steel has also been laid between here and Manson and is taking the place of the old steel on all of the bad hills where the wear on the track is especially great. It is the intention of the company to gradually extend the new steel until the entire line is covered.

A Sad Happening.

A sad and perhaps fatal accident happened to Little, the six-year-old daughter of Andrew Evenson, a mill workman living near the red bridge on the North Side, Tuesday evening shortly before 7 o'clock. The little girl had been playing with some neighboring children in the barn where they had a playhouse arranged and after supper had gone out again, the mother being in the next compartment where the cow was kept. Mrs. Evenson heard no noise while she was with the cow and paid no attention to the child, who was on the other side of the partition where the horse was eating his oats. When the mother came out of the barn she found the little one lying in the doorway unconscious with a bleeding wound in her head. The child was hastily taken into the house where efforts were made to bring her to her senses, but with no avail. Dr. Packard was summoned and discovered that the skull back of the left ear had been fractured but could not determine whether it was the result of a horse's kick or a fall, although the former supposition was the more likely of the two. He was unable to help the little one who is at present in a comatose condition, having no knowledge of her surroundings. The horse suspected of inflicting the injury was gentle and had no vicious traits, and Mr. Evenson could account for the accident only by supposing that the animal had been bothered by flies and had kicked to be rid of them.

Death Came Suddenly to John Dunn.

The friends and acquaintances of Jack Dunn, as he was familiarly known, were surprised and pained to learn, Tuesday afternoon, that he was lying at the point of death. He was around on the streets Monday and few knew but that he was in the best of health. It has since transpired, however, that he had been ailing for a week or two, but thought nothing of it until Monday night, when he suddenly grew worse and called a physician. It was then too late, for he was found to be beyond human help, and he died Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Deceased was a cousin of J. G. Dunn, and had been a resident of this city for about eight years. He was an industrious, hard working man about forty years old, and was respected by all his acquaintances. At the time of his death he was in the employ of Asa Newell, doing a general draying and express business. He was a familiar figure on our streets and will be missed.

A wife and one child in this city, and a mother at Stevens Point are left to mourn. The remains will be taken to Stevens Point today for burial.

Death of P. W. Schorb.

Shortly before the hour of 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Peter Schorb passed away at the age of 7 years, after an illness dating back several months.

His death was not unexpected, for evidences of an ailment of a most fatal character had been plain to his family and friends for some time. He was a man of robust constitution up to a few months ago, and was one of the best carpenters and joiners in this section. His last job was that of superintending the tearing down of the old kindling wood tower and the building of the new box factory. As the factory neared completion Mr. Schorb's strength left him and he was obliged to give up. His condition grew rapidly worse after August 9, from which time he remained at home with his family, and passed quietly away in the arms of his wife and daughter on the date above mentioned.

Peter Schorb was a familiar figure to our people, having lived with his family in this city for the past nine years, moving here from Antigo. He leaves a wife, four children and a brother and sister, the last two living in Minnesota.

An insurance policy for \$2000.00, made payable to his wife and children was carried by the deceased and the payments have been regularly paid.

The funeral will be held Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the home, Rev. Hitchcock, of the Episcopal church, will officiate.

A Bad Fall.

Lewis Moss met with a painful accident, Monday afternoon, while at work on the new building which is being erected by the Screen Door Co. He was climbing a ladder to get on the roof, and upon reaching the top found a big timber to get over. One hand was full of tools, and as he attempted to get a new hold with the other hand, in order to help himself over the beam, he missed his hold and fell backwards, fortunately landing on a staging about twelve feet below. He fell on his hip and sustained severe bruises and injuries which will lay him up for some time, but luckily no bones were broken. Had the fall not been broken as it was, death would undoubtedly have been the result.

Another Big Purchase.

E. S. Shepard last week purchased one hundred acres of pine land on the Tomahawk river of Dr. A. D. Daniels for Tim O'Connor, of Merrill, Wis. The logs from this tract will be cut during the winter and run to Merrill to be manufactured. The same party also purchased the Bob Anderson one-third interest in one thousand acres of fine white pine in Town 41, Range 6, E. in Vilas county, near Star Lake, for C. A. Goodyear of Tomahawk, Wis. Consideration private.

The Methodist Sunday School will have its picnic next Tuesday, or the first fair day thereafter.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better, by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy. —C. L. Boggs, Stumpstown, Gilmer Co., W. Va. For sale at Palace Drug Store.

Star Lake Notes.

Charles Beyer came here last week. Mrs. J. Leinke went to Arbor Vitae Saturday. Albert Johnson took a trip to Wausau last week. E. S. Brown has been on the sick list for the past week. Thos. Lehnart was here over Sunday to visit his father. A new addition will be commenced on the school house this week. Wm. Dunwoody, who has been ill for the past two weeks, is out again. The M. W. A. gave a largely attended dance on last Saturday night. Jas. Hey was quite severely injured by having a sliver run through his hand. The Ladies Aid Society met with Mrs. F. W. Ostrander last Wednesday afternoon. An accident occurred in the mill last week which nearly cost the life of Wm. Eckles. In throwing the log off the chain it caught and swung around. Had it not broken it would have killed Mr. Eckles. As it was he was severely bruised.

Star Lake Brownie.

Northern Wisconsin State Fair.

The numerous attractions to be presented at the Northern Wisconsin State Fair would indicate that all who attend this year will be amply repaid for so doing.

The State Fish exhibit will be a new and interesting feature. The Kemp Sisters Hippodrome and Congress of fancy riders will delight both old and young. The Canadian Governments display of the Agricultural products of the North-West Territory will be of great interest, they having engaged eight feet of wall space in the Agricultural Hall for the purpose.

The new Merchants' exhibit building is of modern architecture and will contain the displays of various merchants in the Fair district, besides the Fish exhibit.

In addition to the above is the great Special programme carrying \$2000 in purses with a Free-For-All the first day and one for the last day—both events carrying a \$500 purse—which will insure a fine contest.

Special trains with a one fare rate for the round trip are arranged for all roads centering in Chippewa Falls.

The management is striving to make this the greatest event of its kind in Wisconsin and it is hoped that all our people who can will arrange to attend and assist in furthering the good cause which is for the promotion of the agricultural interests of Northern Wisconsin.

Poultry Notes.

Remember that buckwheat is an egg producer. Too much corn for the chickens will bring on indigestion and liver trouble.

Cayenne pepper is a drastic thing to give poultry. If you don't believe it take a little yourself.

Copious greasing the head of young chicks often kills two birds with one stone—the lice and the chicks.

There are lots of persons who have less money after keeping chickens two years than they had when they started.

Keep your best layers when culling the flock, and remember that chicks hatched naturally or artificially should be fed the same.

Boiled oats are an excellent food for laying hens. When oats are fed the fowls will need lots of sharp grit. See that they are provided with same.

In warm weather, if the coops are allowed to remain in the same place the ground soon becomes foul with the excrement and the food wasted. If you will plant plum trees in your poultry yards, you will find them profitable in the way of yielding fruit as well as a useful to provide shade for the fowls.

As a rule the hens with the largest combs prove to be the best layers.

Hens given plenty of exercise and a variety of food will produce more fertile eggs than hens that are fed corn and given but little exercise.

The high price of wheat deprives the chicks of one of the best of grains. Make up for it by feeding bran and shorts, ground feed and table scraps. To the experienced eye the roughish or granulated surface of the perfectly fresh egg distinguishes it at once from the more shiny or polished surface of the one that has been under the hen a day or two. We can pick out every fresh egg among a nestful of those that have been sat on two days, even in the dark. The secret is very simple. Just scratch over the surface with the finger nail; if it glazes the egg is fresh, but if the nail slides smoothly the egg is old. A little practice makes this a sure test.

The Medical Record says eggs are useful in the following applications: A mustard plaster made with the white of an egg will not leave a blister. A raw egg, taken immediately, will carry down a fishbone that cannot be extracted. The white skin that lines the shell is a useful application to a boil. White of egg, beaten up with oil and sugar and lemon, relieves hoarseness, a teaspoonful taken once every hour. An egg in the morning cup of coffee is a good tonic. A raw egg, with the yolk unbroken, in a glass of wine, is beneficial for convalescents.

This note on laying feeding from the Western Ploughman should be carefully read by all poultry raisers: "The feed trough, or rather the feed hopper, that is kept full of food is the lazy man's method of feeding, and it is not only expensive, because it induces the hens to eat at all hours of the day, but it causes them to fatten and become subject to disease, thus diminishing the supply of eggs. When feeding the hens with grain, let it be scattered wide, which not only prevents the greedy hens from securing more than their share, but compels all to hunt for it, thereby taking exercise and remaining in better condition for laying."

Canada Compares.

The extraordinary trade showing of the United States for the past fiscal year has attracted attention in Canada, and our neighbors to the northward are beginning to ask how it is that in this year of unexampled prosperity for farm, factory and mill they failed to enjoy their due and natural proportion. They have begun to institute comparisons, and they find that according to their opportunities they fell far behind the people on this side of the line. They were equally fortunate in having a bountiful yield of agricultural products and in being able to sell their surplus at abnormally high prices. Other things being equal, they should have been able to surpass the showing of the United States, for their percentage of agricultural exports was greater than that of our country.

But it is seen that other things were not equal, and that therein is to be found the secret of Canada's discontent. She had the best year in her history in the matter of the quantity and prices of her agricultural exports, and yet her excess of exports over imports was only 21 per cent., while the excess scored by the United States was 100 per cent.

What caused this disparity? Manufacturers, Canada had very little to sell outside of her foodstuffs, and her imports of foreign merchandise showed no decrease as compared with former years. The United States, on the contrary, increased her exports of manufactures alongside of her tremendous output of farm products beyond all previous records, and actually sold to foreign countries more of manufactured commodities than she bought of them by about \$70,000,000. In the one case a sensible tariff system operated to augment the demand for domestic products and to diminish the demand for imported articles, and left us a favorable trade balance of over \$615,000,000. In the case of Canada only a relatively small proportion of the surplus realized from increased exports remained at home; the remainder went abroad, as usual, to pay for imports. It was a question of Tariffs pure and simple.—American Economist.

Lumbermen's Day at Omaha.

September 9, the ninth day of the ninth month, has been chosen by the lumbermen of Omaha to entertain lumbermen on the Trans-Mississippi Exposition grounds. An attractive program has been prepared, specially low rates have been secured, and there is no doubt the occasion will be a notable success.

A log-rolling contest on the lagoon, in which a number of the expert log-rollers of the country will take part, is billed for 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Four prizes are offered and the contest is open to all comers. Twenty-four inch logs will be used. The judges have been selected from among the wealthiest mill owners in the United States, and include such men as Charles A. Weyerhaeuser of the Pine Tree Lumber Company of Little Falls, Minn.; J. B. Phelps of the Lindsay & Phelps Lumber Company of Davenport, Iowa; F. L. Murray of the Howe Lumber Company of Tower, Minn.; R. L. McCormick of the North Wisconsin Lumber Company of Hayward, Wis.; Eugene Shaw of the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company of Eau Claire, Wis.; L. K. Baker, manager of the J. S. Stearns Lumber Company of Olanah, Wis.; John S. Owen, of the Rust-Oven Lumber Company of Drummond, Wis.; Thomas H. Sherlin of the Sherlin-Cargaret Lumber Company of Minneapolis; H. C. Akeley of the H. C. Akeley Lumber Company of Minneapolis; Charles A. Goss of the Winona Lumber Company of Winona, Minn.; and James T. Barber of the Northwestern Lumber Company of Eau Claire, Wis. At 7 p. m. on the Grand Court,

there will be a parade of Hoo-Hoos in the grotesque Hoo-Hoo costumes. At 8:30 a brilliant display of fireworks will be given on the North Tract, the pieces including "a black cat" and other appropriate figures. After the fireworks a concatenation will be held in the Minnesota building.

All of the attractions on the Midway have made reduced prices of admission for visiting lumbermen. The Nebraska lumbermen will act as hosts during the day and will keep open house at the Nebraska and Minnesota buildings. Down town headquarters will also be established at the Commercial Club rooms at the corner of Sixteenth and Farnam Streets. Visiting lumbermen can obtain badges from members of the reception committee at the depots or at the Commercial Club rooms, the Nebraska building, or the Minnesota building.

Home Seekers' Cheap Excursions.

On July 19, August 2, 16, September 6, 20, October 4 and 18, the North-Western Line will sell home seekers' excursion tickets, with favorable time limits, to numerous points in the West and South at exceptionally low rates. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. 714111

The Best Remedy for Flux.

Mr. John Mathias, a well known stock dealer of Palaski, Ky., says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale at Palace Drug Store.

Get One.

Twenty page book size 7 by 10 inches containing chronology of the principal events of the war (from Feb. 15th, the day the Battle Ship Maine was mysteriously blown up on board same. This beautiful publication will be sent free to any one sending five cents in stamps, for postage, to W. R. Callaway, G. P. A., Soo Line, Minneapolis, Minn. Jy. 2-5t.

For Sale.

Hemlock and Tamarack lumber, dressed or rough. STEVENS LUMBER CO.

Money to Loan.

On improved farm property. Rates of interest moderate. BARNES & HARRIS.

Pine and Farm Lands.

Parties desiring to purchase Pine and Farm Lands in Oneida, Lincoln and Langlade counties, for low prices and easy terms, address VAX HICK & SMITH, Merrill, Wis. Agents for Wisconsin River Land Co. a 4m.

Notice of Examination.

Office of Superintendent of Schools, Oneida County, Wisconsin. TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL OFFICERS:—The spring series of examinations for Certification of Teachers will be held in the several inspection districts as follows:

First district, comprising the towns of Gagen and Shoopke—school house, Monico, August 24 and 25. Second district, Pelican and City of Rhinelander—High School building, Rhinelander, August 17, 18 and 19.

Third district, Hazelhurst and Woodboro—Hazelhurst, August 20 and 21.

The standard of attainments is fixed as follows: A minimum standing of 70 with an average of 65 is required for a third grade certificate; 55 and 75 for a second, and 65 and 80 for a first grade certificate.

Applicants will provide themselves with Legal Cap Paper, pen and ink, and remember that a fee of one dollar must accompany the application.

First grade certificates will not be issued to those having had no previous experience as teachers.

P. M. MASON,

Sup't of Schools.

Rhinelander, Wis., July 21, 1898. (School officers post according to law.)

Prosperity.

A man's condition depends almost entirely upon himself. Luck is but a small factor to most men in attaining wealth. Industry, perseverance and good judgment make the foundation upon which a man builds well. The first start in life of many of our great men has been upon a farm. Opportunities are as good at present as they have been in the past. Fine hardwood farming lands in Northern Wisconsin adjacent to the Wisconsin Central Lines are still to be had at very reasonable figures and on easy terms. Build a home of your own and be happy.

THE WONDERFUL DEPOSITS of iron ore, clay, kaolin and marl, together with the large hardwood timber tracts in Northern Wisconsin offer extraordinary inducements for the location of manufacturing plants. The Wisconsin Central Lines run through some of the richest localities in the State and afford the manufacturer excellent facilities for reaching the market quickly and at reasonable rates. Interested parties can obtain illustrated pamphlets and maps, as well as detailed information by addressing W. H. Killeen, Industrial and Inquiry Land Commissioner, Colby and Abbott Building, Milwaukee, Wis. H. P. WATSON, Gen'l Manager, BRADY JOHNSON, G. P. A. JAS. C. FORD, Gen'l Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

If You Live In Rhinelander . .



it is not necessary to tell you that . .

REARDON'S DRUG STORE

—IS THE BEST PLACE TO BUY—

Drugs, Wall Paper, Stationery

For Every Man, Woman And Child In The City Knows That. But If You Live In

Monico, Pennington, North Crandon, Crandon, Woodboro, McNaughton, Tomahawk Lake, Pelican Lake, Woodruff, Arbor Vitae, Minocqua or Lac du Flambeau, THEN

Send me your drug orders. I will send, carefully packed, on first train, any article you may want. I will cheerfully mail samples of Wall Paper to any address. Send me the size of your rooms and I will forward estimates.

J. J. REARDON, Druggist,

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Hutchinson & Innes,

Practical Plumbing, Steam Fitting, Gas Lighting, Heating.

Sewer and Water Pipe at reasonable prices

Outside Orders given Prompt Attention, Correspondence Solicited.

Office in Cover Block,

Stevens Street.

Excursion Tickets to Monona Lake Assembly at Madison, Wis.

Via the North-Western Line, will be sold at reduced rates, July 18 to 20 inclusive, limited to July 20. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western Railway. 37-14-2t.

ATTORNEYS

S. H. ALBAN,

Attorney at Law.

Collections promptly attended to. Office at Merchants State Bank Building.

MILLER & McCORMICK,

Attorneys at Law.

Collections promptly looked after. Office over First National Bank.

L. J. BILLINGS,

Attorney & Counselor.

Rhinelander, Wis.

WALKER & WALKER,

Attorneys at Law.

Office on Davenport Street. Rhinelander, Wis.

PAUL BROWNE,

Attorney at Law.

Collections a Specialty. Rhinelander, Wis.

A. W. SHELTON,

Attorney at Law.

Special attention paid to homestead law and contents. Rhinelander.

PHYSICIANS.

T. D. McINDOE,

Physician & Surgeon,

Rhinelander, Wis. Office Corner Brown and Davenport Streets.

T. R. WELCH,

Physician and Surgeon,

Rhinelander, Wisconsin. Office in Human Building, Second Floor. Night calls answered from office.

The Blind Restored to Sight.

Dr. Beaupre,

Oculist,

Office on Brown street, over Mrs. Turner's millinery store.

of Rhinelander.

Capital \$50,000.

Interest Paid on Time Deposit Bank Corner Davenport and Stevens Street

MERCHANTS STATE BANK,

Capital \$50,000.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits. Rhinelander, Wis.

J. A. WHITING,

VETERINARY SURGEON

And DENTIST.

Office at John & Clarke's Livery.

Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

ONEIDA HOUSE

CUS HORN, Prop.

Transients will find it to their advantage to give this house a trial.

Rate, . . . One Dollar per Day

CLARK & LENNON - Builder's and Lumbermen's Hardware.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.
Chicago & Northwestern R'y
NORTH BOUND
No. 11-Daily..... 5:50 A. M.
No. 17-Ashland Mail and Express..... 1:35 P. M.
SOUTH BOUND
No. 6-Daily..... 11:22 P. M.
No. 2-Ashland Mail and Express..... 11:11 A. M.
H. C. BRADGER, Agent.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & South St. Marie R'y

EAST BOUND
Atlantic Limited..... 1:50 A. M. Daily
Accommodation..... 7:25 P. M. Daily

WEST BOUND
Pacific Limited..... 2:10 A. M. Daily
Accommodation..... 6:55 A. M. Daily

See line tickets arrive and depart from C. M. & St. Paul depot in Minneapolis and Union depot, St. Paul, on and after Nov. 19, 1909. Close connections to Duluth, Eau Claire, Duluth, Marinette, Monticello, Waupaca, Stevens Point, Madison, Chicago and beyond and all points on Wisconsin Central R'y.
A. E. HENSON, Agent.

RHINELANDER LODGE No. 212, F. & A. M.
Stoddard Block.
Regular communication First and Third Tuesdays of each month.
A. L. DUNK, Sec. H. C. BRADGER, W. M.

RHINELANDER CHAPTER No. 74, R. A. M.
Stoddard Block.
Regular communication Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month.
A. TAYLOR, Sec. W. B. LARSEN, H. P.

L. O. F.
Court Juniors, 1975.
Meetings at L. O. F. Hall second and fourth Tuesday of each month.
ALEX. DUNN, C. E. S. H. STONE, R. E.

A. M. Rogers transacted business at Antigo Monday.

Miss Laura Christensen has returned to her home at Hudson, Wis.

Pat Johnson came up from Monroe Saturday and spent Sunday with his wife.

E. J. Adamson is here from St. Paul, conducting the piano sale for W. J. Dyer & Bro.

W. W. Fenderson was at Weyauwega on a visit to his parents several days of this week.

Mrs. Calvin Chafee and son Charles have returned from an extended visit at Plainfield and Hancock.

Lost—Small locket from watch chain. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at this office.

See the new box magazine rifle at Clark & Lennon's. Thirty calibre, five shot, the latest model.

Will S. Taylor, of the Appleton Pulp Wood Supply Co., was in Rhinelander Saturday on business.

Mrs. O. L. Clark, of this city, went to Woodboro Tuesday to visit her son, Charley, for a couple of weeks.

B. B. Lewis was at Racine Tuesday looking over farm machinery of the J. I. Case Manufacturing Co's make.

Mrs. A. D. Pileaux will spend next week at the Waupaca Chain of Lakes, the guest of Mrs. D. Sperry, of Phillips.

Mrs. F. Hall returned Friday from a four weeks' visit at Stevens Point with her daughter, Mrs. H. D. Boston.

Carl Krueger and family are spending the week at the Gupill cottage at Lake George. They went out Monday.

Gus Swedburg came over from Woodboro Saturday and remained until Monday. This office acknowledges a pleasant call.

The Franklin Air Churn, the best in the market. Two and one-half minutes to make butter. Call at Clark & Lennon's and examine it.

Lost—Green leather music roll containing three pieces of piano music. Lost on either Brown or Stevens streets. Finder will please leave at residence of W. E. Brown.

Alfred and Harry Hunter are entertaining a merry company of young people at the Kirk cottage at Pine Lake this week. Mrs. Chas. Chafee is chaperoning the party.

A. J. Rogers, resident agent for D. Hammett & Co., the Appleton horse dealers, received another carload of fine horses Monday. Among them was a span of iron gray draft animals weighing 2400. It is the finest looking pair of horses that has struck Rhinelander in many a day.

Rhinelander's base ball players, under the tutelage of Manager W. D. Harrigan, spent Sunday at Arbor Vitae where they defeated a mixed nine from that place, Woodruff and Minocqua. The score at the end of the ninth inning stood 18 to 7 in Rhinelander's favor. Taggart and Davidson did the battery work for this city.

A musical and literary entertainment was given at the Congregational church Friday evening, which proved to be very entertaining to the audience present. At the close of the program ice cream and cake were served, and some time was spent in pleasant social converse.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says Mr. W. H. Cooper of Elletts, Wis. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale at Palace Drug Store.

If you want to Save Money on Wall Paper Call and Examine Stock at THE PALACE DRUG STORE

The Irvin Gray store building on Brown street was sold yesterday to H. Lewis.

Steve Ballile is the owner of a 28 Barnes "White Flyer" bike which he received through the company's agent, John B. McIndow, last week.

Miss Celia McCarthy, of Grand Rapids, this state, is visiting here this week at the homes of Thos. Doyle and Jack Henry. She arrived Saturday.

Miss Orma Chatterton arrived home from Milwaukee Saturday, where she had been staying with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McKinstry for nearly two months.

The north end of Thayer street has been greatly improved lately. The big boulders which have been such a nuisance to travel in the past have been blown up with dynamite and all depressions leveled with gravel.

E. S. Shepard is having some fine plumbing fixtures placed in his residence. A bath tub and closet of the very latest pattern are being placed in position this week. The work is being done by Hutchins and Innes.

Dr. A. Howell, a prominent physician of Yale, Mich., is visiting his sister, Mrs. Geo. Feazel, at Lake George this week. The doctor is enjoying a vacation, a goodly portion of which will be spent in Wisconsin.

Mrs. D. H. Vaughn and daughter, Mrs. Chas. Lau, came down from McNaughton Monday morning and remained in this city a few hours. They left on the afternoon train for Stevens Point, where they will visit friends for a short time.

The Rhinelander High School boys have organized their foot ball team for this year. John Gilligan was elected captain. The boys have a fine team this year and some good games may be expected. Harry Kemp will manage them.

We invite the most careful and minute examination of our instruments. We offer you thousands of references to purchasers of them. Our warranty is a guarantee of safety. Our prices are low. Our instruments first-class. Call at once and inspect them whether you buy or not. First Nat. Bank building.

W. J. Dyer & Bro.
Ed. Anderson, of the bicycle repair shop, is receiving the thanks of his patrons for a new wrinkle in the shape of trousers guards that may also be used as a bicycle lock. He bought a large number and commenced to give them out Monday. The guards are tasty in appearance and Ed's generosity is heartily commended by riders.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood, that state, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale at Palace Drug Store.

Means highest quality; means better lenses, shutters, finish and workmanship than can be found in other cameras. That's why the clerk says: "As good as a Kodak" when he is trying to sell some other instrument. All Kodaks use our light-proof film cartridges and can be loaded in daylight. Several styles use either film or glass plates interchangeably.

THE EASTMAN KODAK.

Kodaks, \$5.00 to \$35.

Opp. P. O. C. C. BRONSON & CO.

Gypsine, 40c pkg.

PAINTS

Of every description, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Enamels, Etc.

Any Color Mixed Free of Charge when White Lead is Purchased Here.

JEWELL'S PAINT STORE.

The Rhinelander public schools will open September 5.

Get your exhibits ready for the Oneida county fair.

S. S. Miller was at Eagle River Monday on legal business.

John Bixby, of McNaughton, was in the city on business Monday.

Have you seen the Gilt Edge Furnace? They are the furnace to last. Examine them at Clark & Lennon's.

Joe Glennie, the veteran horse trainer, came over from Harshaw Monday and talked horse to our horsemen.

Services at the First Congregational Church on Sunday morning 10:30; evening 7:45. Preaching by pastor Rev. Geo. H. Kemp.

Rev. G. H. Kemp united in marriage at Arbor Vitae on Tuesday evening, Charles E. Fay, of Virginia City, Minn., and Katherine A. Guerin, of Arbor Vitae.

Pianos from \$175 to \$1,000. Organs from \$50 to \$100, on exhibition at First Nat. Bank building.

W. J. Dyer & Bro.

Miss Neta Tooley arrived home from Minneapolis Saturday night, where she has been for several months receiving instructions on the violin.

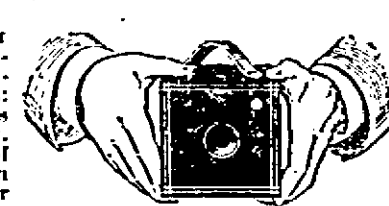
Mrs. W. W. Carr will go to Antigo Saturday for a visit with Mrs. C. P. Marsh. After a short visit there she will go to New London and spend a week or two with relatives. Master Willie Carr, who has been spending the summer at New London, will return with her.

Chas. LaForge, of Rhinelander, who looks after the logging interests of Woodruff & Maguire, was in town Wednesday. He came up to meet John O'Day to make arrangements for securing water to drive some of their logs which have just been got out of the Sugar Camp into the Wisconsin river.—Eagle River Review.

Every piano or organ that is sold at piano sale is warranted by W. J. Dyer & Bro., St. Paul, one of the oldest and largest music houses in the Northwest. Remember this sale will only last 20 days, so call at once and get prices and terms. We take old pianos and organs in part payment for new instruments. First Nat. Bank building.

The new box factory's engine was started up last week and the shafting tested. Herring a little trudging up with the latter things worked smoothly, the engine and boilers especially behaving admirably. Some of the machines were tried Monday and it was expected that the factory would be ready to turn out boxes early in the week, but several changes in the arrangement were necessary and it will probably be several days before the plant is down to working basis. Heavy orders for boxes have been received by the company together with urgent requests for immediate shipment, and strenuous efforts are being made to begin operations at the earliest possible time.

"KODAK QUALITY"



THE EASTMAN KODAK.

Kodaks, \$5.00 to \$35.

Opp. P. O. C. C. BRONSON & CO.

Gypsine, 40c pkg.

PAINTS

Of every description, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Enamels, Etc.

Any Color Mixed Free of Charge when White Lead is Purchased Here.

JEWELL'S PAINT STORE.

Geo. Marshall was over from Woodboro Tuesday.

John O'Day, the Merrill logger, was in the city on business Tuesday.

W. A. Bradford, sheriff of Vilas county, was in the city last Friday.

Mrs. Amos and daughter, Miss Nellie, returned last week from a month's visit at Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ross were made happy by the arrival of a little daughter at their home Monday.

W. H. Bissell and wife, of Arbor Vitae, went to Milwaukee on Tuesday evening. W. H. is a delegate to the Republican State Convention from Vilas county.

Teddie Bertrand, formerly of this city, who is running a railroad boarding car in the southern part of the state, spent a small portion of the present week with Rhinelander friends.

George Cordier had four fingers of his right hand badly squeezed in one of the job presses of this office Tuesday while feeding. Several stitches were taken in one of his fingers but no bones were broken.

Miss Edith Nugent, who has been visiting with Miss Ethel LaSelle at the Rapids House for the past week, returned to her home at Stevens Point yesterday. Miss Nugent will teach school in Ashland county the coming term.

B. Arthur Johnson, the father of the Hoo Hoo order, was caught in the act of prowling around the lumber district of Vilas and Oneida counties last week. In the interest of the Timberman, a worthy lumber journal of Chicago.

Mrs. E. J. Slosson and children arrived in Rhinelander Tuesday from Stevens Point and Ozena, where they had been for several weeks with relatives. They will remain here until Saturday, when they will go to their homestead near Mercer.

Mistakes cost money. Standard and well known pianos from Knabe, Krueger & Bach, Ivers & Pond, Ludwig, Krell, Standard, Smith & Barnes, Royal pianos are as staple as flour or sugar. Prices are the lowest that can be made for first-class goods and full value is given for every dollar invested. Every instrument is covered by a guarantee that means what it says. W. J. Dyer & Bro., First Nat. Bank building.

E. S. Shepard returned Tuesday from Vilas county, where he had been for several days in company with C. A. Goodyear's superintendent, Ed. Gabe. Their mission among the big pines in the north was to locate a new railroad and a new camp on the large tract purchased for Mr. Goodyear last winter. Logging will commence as soon as the rails are laid on the new spur track off from the C. M. & St. P. near the foot of Plum Lake.

CIRCUIT COURT—ONEIDA COUNTY.
ONEIDA COUNTY, Plaintiff.

IRENE GORE and HELEN GORE, Defendants, and each of them.

You are hereby summoned to appear with- in twenty days after service of this summons, to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on August 19, 1909, viz: Julia Marie Christensen who made H. E. No. 6561 for Lots 1 and 2 and W. J. NEA, Sec. 14, T. 26 N., R. 8 E. She claims the following witnesses to prove her residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Louis Colberg, Hans Hanson, Loran Lazo, Peter Christensen, of Rhinelander, Wisconsin. Original Edgar T. Wierlock, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.

June 21, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, on August 19, 1909, viz: Julia Marie Christensen who made H. E. No. 6561 for Lots 1 and 2 and W. J. NEA, Sec. 14, T. 26 N., R. 8 E. She claims the following witnesses to prove her residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Louis Colberg, Hans Hanson, Loran Lazo, Peter Christensen, of Rhinelander, Wisconsin. Original Edgar T. Wierlock, Register.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale.
CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

E. G. SQUIER, Plaintiff.

M. HOLLAND and MARGIE HOLLAND, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree rendered in a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above entitled action on the 5th day of July, 1907, and docketed on the 12th day of July, 1907, I shall, on the 25th day of August, 1909, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wisconsin, offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described land, situated in Oneida County, Wisconsin, to-wit: The northern forty (40) feet of Lot Fifteen (15) in Block Twenty-six (26) of the original plat of the village (now city) of Rhinelander, according to the recorded plat thereof, or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the amount of said judgment with costs.

Dated July 11, 1909.

W. STEPHEN, Sheriff Oneida Co., Wis.

71-11-127

GEM BARBER SHOP.

H. I. JEWETT, Prop.

Hot and Cold Baths

In Connection

I make it a point to satisfy my patrons. My workmen are the best in the city. Call and see me. Shop on Stevens St., between the two leading hotels.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.

July 11, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on August 19, 1909, viz: Julius Rutz who made H. E. No. 5445 for the NW 1/4 Sec. 13, T. 26 N., R. 10 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fred Isenhardt, Louis Miller, Mike Leonard, and Willie Kalkreuth, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

Edgar T. Wierlock, Register.

65-11-128

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.

July 11, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on August 19, 1909, viz: Fred Isenhardt, who made H. E. No. 5445 for the NW 1/4 Sec. 13, T. 26 N., R. 10 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Louis Miller, Julius Rutz, Henry Hays and George Busch, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

Edgar T. Wierlock, Register.

65-11-129

CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.
F. H. BROWN, Plaintiff.

ANNIE M. GORMAN, Defendant.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, TO THE SAID DEFENDANT, AND EACH OF THEM:

You are hereby summoned to appear with- in twenty days after service of this summons, to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on August 19, 1909, viz: Julia Marie Christensen who made H. E. No. 6561 for Lots 1 and 2 and W. J. NEA, Sec. 14, T. 26 N., R. 8 E. She claims the following witnesses to prove her residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Louis Colberg, Hans Hanson, Loran Lazo, Peter Christensen, of Rhinelander, Wisconsin. Original Edgar T. Wierlock, Register.

Dated July 11, 1909.

W. STEPHEN, Sheriff Oneida Co., Wis.

65-11-130

CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.
F. H. BROWN, Plaintiff.

ANNIE M. GORMAN, Defendant.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, TO THE SAID DEFENDANT, AND EACH OF THEM:

You are hereby summoned to appear with- in twenty days after service of this summons, to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on August 19, 1909, viz: Julia Marie Christensen who made H. E. No. 6561 for Lots 1 and 2 and W. J. NEA, Sec. 14, T. 26 N., R. 8 E. She claims the following witnesses to prove her residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Louis Colberg, Hans Hanson, Loran Lazo, Peter Christensen, of Rhinelander, Wisconsin. Original Edgar T. Wierlock, Register.

Dated July 11, 1909.

W. STEPHEN, Sheriff Oneida Co., Wis.

65-11-131

CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.
F. H. BROWN, Plaintiff.

ANNIE M. GORMAN, Defendant.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, TO THE SAID DEFENDANT, AND EACH OF THEM:

You are hereby summoned to appear with- in twenty days after service of this summons, to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on August 19, 1909, viz: Julia Marie Christensen who made H. E. No. 6561 for Lots 1 and 2 and W. J. NEA, Sec. 14, T. 26 N., R. 8 E. She claims the following witnesses to prove her residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Louis Colberg, Hans Hanson, Loran Lazo, Peter Christensen, of Rhinelander, Wisconsin. Original Edgar T. Wierlock, Register.

Dated July 11, 1909.

W. STEPHEN, Sheriff Oneida Co., Wis.

65-11-132

CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.
F. H. BROWN, Plaintiff.

ANNIE M. GORMAN, Defendant.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, TO THE SAID DEFENDANT, AND EACH OF THEM:

You are hereby summoned to appear with- in twenty days after service of this summons, to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on August 19, 1909, viz: Julia Marie Christensen who made H. E. No. 6561 for Lots 1 and 2 and W. J. NEA, Sec. 14, T. 26 N., R. 8 E. She claims the following witnesses to prove her residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Louis Colberg, Hans Hanson, Loran Lazo, Peter Christensen, of Rhinelander, Wisconsin. Original Edgar T. Wierlock, Register.

Dated July 11, 1909.

W. STEPHEN, Sheriff Oneida Co., Wis.

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W. H. BROWN and KITTIE BALLERIN, De- fendants.

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F. H. BROWN, Plaintiff.

ANNIE M. GORMAN, Defendant.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

THE STORY TELLER

GASPARD, L'IMBECILE.

By JOHN LE BRETON.

ALL THOSE were happy days when Gaspard Meudon was a fisherman. From the peaceful village of Bizon, the fishing fleet sailed, to return loaded with the spoils of the sea which the good God had provided for man. Silvery, blue and gleaming, the fish came into the boat, only to pass their little lives away, for often the men were lucky, and it was as much as they could do to get in the nets and clear them. So many lives ended, and yet no one gave them a thought; the fish are the fruit of the sea, to be gathered by the fishers, and they risk their lives in reaping the harvest.

When summer came, and the sea, like the skies, was flaunting its royal tints of deepest, brightest blue, and the lazy wind would not lift the sails, it seemed a dreamy life to Gaspard; the older hands would tell the young ones tales of countries far away which they had seen when they had been serving in the warships, as any of the fishermen might be called upon to do.

But when winter came, and the great waves threatened to swallow up the little fisher boats, there was no leisure for recounting stories while at sea, for each one had to strive and heed for the safety of all, and to pray to the saints that they might be guided out of troublous waters, and home again to dear Bizon. Sometimes, while in their midst, one of the fleet would stagger and disappear, and the white-crested waves would surge and toss where it had been, and gallant comrades would be lost forever. Ah! it was a sorrowful life in the winter—cold and wretched, and full of hardships. Days there were when it was too rough and dangerous to venture out to sea at all, and then the tales of summer would be repeated at the fireside by the graybeards, and those who listened would sit round, open-mouthed, scarcely hearing the wind as it howled round the cottages and carried the rain with such force and swiftness that it dashed like spent shot against the windows.

They were a brave and generous race, the fishers of Bizon, and courage was born in every babe of them; through generations they had battled with the sea, growing braver and bolder, and so the government prized them, and always some of the Bizon men were away in the warships.

And then a day came when Gaspard had to leave home and kindred to join the Marine depot, and all his dreams of maidens, and foreign lands, and wealth, and power were sunk in the sorrow of parting from all he held dear. It seemed to him that when he left Bizon he would go from the world into utter darkness.

At the depot he found many who, like himself, were lonely, and so, each telling the other of his troubles, they became friends, and eased their sorrow, and turned their thoughts to the new life that stretched before them. Gaspard was to join the marine soldiery, and after some months of drill he was sent away to the West Coast of Africa, there to be drafted into the Dalmath, one of the small flotilla lying off Gorce.

At that time France, wishing to extend her African dominions, and really to avail herself of any excuse for so doing, had threatened the Dalmat, or monarch of Gyor, who reigned over a large territory, the possession of which would enable her to connect St. Louis and Gorce.

Reinforcements had been sent from Algeria, native volunteers were enlisted, and the marines were added to give solidity to the expedition, which was to start in two parties, one from Gorce, and the other from St. Louis.

The several columns, to which the marines were attached—and among them Gaspard Meudon—set out for Gaudou on January 2, 1901, where it proceeded to Bizon-Miro on the 6th, the road lying by fresh, and briny lakes, and through marshes, by well-known paths, where slender palm trees towered up toward the brilliant blue of the cloudless heavens, and clusters of tiny huts lay scattered here and there.

From the marshes and from the lakes rose pestilential fever-laden mists, striking down many a brave fellow into his grave at night; the raw fellows chilled to the very marrow, while in the daytime the blazing sun fired the air so that every breath of it seemed void of benefit, and every hour was difficult to live through. As the column advanced the Dalmat Meudon retreated, and on January 12 the French decided to march on Mekhey, where was the king's palace. The Dalmat's messengers asking for pardon, and offering terms, but they were sent back to him unanswered.

"When the king says he is willing to give us whatever we ask for," said Gaspard to his comrades, "France is learning why we go on marching through this terrible country, where we lose so many of our brave fellows."

"Why, man, we have had no fighting yet," said Gaspard, "we should be laughing at it if we returned without defeating them."

"But what can we gain by fighting them?" said the king's officers. "Fame, glory, honor! What else does a Frenchman ask for?" returned Gaspard, and Gaspard marched on, pondering over his comrades' words.

But Commandant Sagrade was not

satisfied with this bloodless march upon Mekhey, and so, on February 3, he left Gorce with a small flotilla of four dispatch ships, a cutter and other small vessels, and the marines, commanded by Lieut. Vallon, of the Dalmath, disembarked on the 10th opposite Seddon, and marched immediately on Sardinier.

The village was strongly held by the natives; every mud hut was pierced for the guns, and as the column advanced a heavy fire was poured upon it. The French commander sent on the native volunteers first, then the Spanish from Algeria, to see that the volunteers did not run away, and then, in reserve, came the marines.

From every hut came flashes of light and puffs of smoke, which hardly floated away, but hung about on the still air, and presently concealed the village and those nearest to it. The marines were moved up nearer, and half of them were led round to the rear, just in time to see issuing from the huts the desperate natives, who fired upon their advancing foes, and then turned and fled. The marines opened fire upon the fugitives, and they, realizing that their retreat was cut off, rushed back to the village only to be met by the merciless black volunteers and the Spanish. Some of the unfortunate wretches advanced boldly against the marines, killing one of them and wounding two others, but they could not withstand the heavy fire directed against them, and the few who were left alive fell upon their knees and prostrated themselves, crying for quarter.

The French officers, by dint of driving back their allies with threats and blows, even shooting a few of them, managed to save the lives of a small remnant of the gallant foe, but most of them lay dead or desperately wounded by the time the firing had ceased. Gaspard was sick at heart as he marched past those groaning or silent bodies; his comrades cheered and laughed, but it had come home to him with appalling directness that he was a murderer. Never before had he seen his position clearly. In the excitement and the confusion he had fired as he had been taught to do, and two men, at least, he had seen fall after he had aimed at them. The fisher had had not the heart of a soldier for all his courage, and in his mind perpetually was the cry: "I have slain a man to my wounding, and a young man to my hurt."

That day the victors rested in the captured village, and toward night the women came from the country outside and tried to carry off the bodies of their men, walking out their death chants with an awful, pitious monotony that depressed the most exuberant of the marines. Fascinated, yet horrified, Gaspard watched their little dark forms as they tore their hair and flung their arms above their heads in gestures of wild grief, and wept over their dead. One of the women, who was crouched beside the body of a fine young warrior, turned upon Gaspard as he passed and spat at him, uttering words which, from her manner of delivering them, seemed to be curses.

Gaspard looked at the woman; he met the full gaze of her eyes of hatred, of savage agony and savage love, and he flung down his rifle with a clatter and marched on.

"Private Meudon, what means this?" shouted Sergt. Croix. "Go, pick up your rifle!"

"I shall not use it again, sergeant. Look at that woman!"

"What have the black cattle to do with you? You have done your duty; it is enough. Pick up your rifle!"

Gaspard strode on and never answered, and so the sergeant picked up the rifle himself, and reported Private Meudon to the lieutenant, and the culprit was sent for.

"Do you know what you deserve?" asked Lieut. Vallon, who was a kindly man, although a severe disciplinarian, and who had no wish to be severe with a man who had fought his first battle gallantly.

Gaspard was silent.

"Death is the punishment," laughed the lieutenant. He had no exact knowledge of what the punishment was for such unprecedented behavior. Clearly, however, Gaspard had been guilty of disobedience of orders while in an enemy's country.

Gaspard was unmoved. It was evident to the officer that this man was no coward, and so he tried to reason with him.

"You must have had some motive for throwing away your rifle. Come, out with it, my lad!"

"I have killed men." The words came out slowly, reluctantly, and Lieut. Vallon laughed outright at the answer.

"You know nothing, you fool. These black pigs do not value life so much as you value your cigar. If you hadn't killed them they'd have killed you."

"Then I would have died without the guilt of murder on my soul."

"You'd have died like a pig dies, squalling a protest, that's all. What were you before you joined the marines?"

"A poor fisherman, lieutenant."

"And how many fish did you make widows and orphans?" asked the lieutenant.

"Fish have no souls, but all people have, even black people, so the cure had to say."

"But you haven't killed their souls, man!"

"No; but in taking the lives of men I have lost my own soul."

"Don't! I'll absolve you, mon enfant!"

"It is impossible, lieutenant!"

"What?" the officer was angry at the man's obstinacy now. "What? Speak to your officer like that! Here, sergeant, put this insolent order arrest! We haven't any cells, but do your best to make him feel what a fool he is."

The sergeant grinned intelligently and marched the prisoner off to a hut

and placed a guard at the door. The hut was filthy and the air foul, but there Gaspard had to remain, thirsty and restless and silent, until the guard was relieved, and then he asked for water.

"Sergeant's orders are that you are to have none until you recover your senses, comrade. Come, be a man!" was the sentinel's reply.

"I am a man!" Gaspard said, proudly, and he waited without complaint until morning, when the sergeant fetched him and marched him to the lieutenant.

"Well, prisoner, are you going to do your duty?" asked the officer.

"I cannot kill," was the hoarse reply, and the swollen tongue and the cracked purple lips told what agony of thirst the man had endured. In that hot climate thirst is the most fiendish of tortures, and the sergeant had chosen a strong measure to bring Gaspard to a right mind.

"Very well," said the lieutenant, "do with him as you suggest, sergeant."

"Prisoner! Right about face! March!" cried the sergeant, and, joined by the guard at the door, they marched to a stake that had been set up in the village street, and Gaspard was bound to it.

There, in the burning rays of the sun, half crazed with the heat and the longing for water, Gaspard remained until late in the afternoon. Then the sergeant approached him, bearing in his hand a flask of water and a cup, into which he poured some of the cool liquid, raising the flask so high that the water fell into the cup with the sound that there is no forgetting. Gaspard's eyes glared at it wolfishly, but his lips and tongue were so swollen that he could not utter a sound.

"Private Meudon, will you obey orders?" asked the sergeant.

The poor scorched head nodded assent, and the mouth moved feebly; the sergeant poured a little of the water between Gaspard's lips, and he tried to swallow it. Then, in a moment, his eyes brightened, and he opened his mouth for more, and swallowed it, and mumbled that he wanted still more.

So, having surrendered, he was cast loose and carried to a hut, where he lay for a week between life and death; and when three weeks had passed he came again upon parade, a hollow-checked, sunken-eyed wreck, hardly able to stand. His rifle was in his hand, and mechanically he went through his drill, managing to last out until parade was dismissed and he could rest again.

Next day some of the soldiers went, as was their daily custom, to bathe in the river, and while there they were surprised by a body of Mandingos, who killed ten or twelve of them before help could arrive. There was a fort just outside the village, and the garrison, 20 in all, had rushed out to the rescue, but they, too, were so far outnumbered that they could only show a bold front and retreat to their fortress with the rescued men in their midst. The remainder of the garrison left in the village were already engaged with a numerous enemy, and no help could be expected from that quarter.

Only that morning Gaspard had taken his place with the garrison of the fort, and he, with the others, had sallied out to beat back the enemy; but although, like the rest, he placed himself between his defenseless comrades and their foes, he made no attempt to fire his rifle, merely threatening with it, and falling back step by step.

By the time they reached their mud fort they were almost surrounded by a ferocious horde, mad with the lust for blood, and only one person at a time could pass in through the small door to safety. The fort, which had been built by the Arabs and repaired by the French, was pierced for musketry above the line of the door, and those who were within fired down into the black crowd, keeping them somewhat at bay.

Gaspard never looked at the door, but faced the foe with a calm and resolute courage that moved the sergeant, who was near him, to admiration, so that he cried out words of encouragement to him. Every time the foe made a rush he pointed his rifle, and they fell back before the determined-looking soldier, and fired at him instead. They were had enough shots, those dark-skinned warriors, and yet Gaspard was bleeding from half a dozen wounds when the sergeant shouted to him: "You've done your share, mon brave! Run in."

Gaspard did not move, but stood there a few paces in front of the door through which the last of his comrades was retreating until only he and the sergeant were left.

"Now, Private Meudon, I'll cover you," cried the sergeant.

"I wait for you, sergeant," and the sergeant, seeing how determined he was, made a rush and got through the door in safety.

Then Gaspard turned his head toward the door, but in that moment the enemy rushed in upon him with yells of triumph, and he was lost to sight; only a struggling mass of black warriors was to be seen, hacking and killing at something in their midst.

Just an hour later reinforcements came from the village, and the Mandingos were driven away with heavy loss; and then they found what was Gaspard.

The sergeant took up a rifle from the clinched hand of a dead native; he knew it had belonged to Gaspard, and he looked into the barrel. It was bright, and had not been fired. The sergeant mused for a moment.

"Ah! the poor Gaspard Meudon," he said. "He was an imbecile, look you; but he was also a man, and a brave man!"—Temple Bar.

(Continued on page 2)

England's Ordnance Survey map cost \$25.00/box.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"Some girls keep a dairy," remarked the observer of men and things, "while others destroy it the following year."—Detroit Journal.

Ethel—"I've had fully a dozen offers of marriage lately." Maud—"Mercy, me! Good ones?" Ethel—"Yes, all from George."—Tit-Bits.

In the Want Ads.—Wanted—A courageous waiter: he will often be called on to get customers their night keys from home.—Hillegende Blaetter.

He—"What is it about Whirly that throws all the other fellows in the shade?" She—"I guess it must be his family tree."—Detroit Free Press.

Missed a Good Thing.—Spain discovered us. "Yes, and she made a mistake in not keeping posted about us after our discovery."—Chicago Record.

New Sea Serpent.—Did you hear old Longbow's latest story? "Nope." "Says he saw a hoop snake with a rubber tire."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sure Enough.—"Talking about neckties," gayly remarked the western sheriff, as he deftly arranged the noose, "here is something that is perfectly killing."—Indianapolis Journal.

First Artilleryman.—"I'm glad we haven't one of those noisier cannons." Second Artilleryman—"I don't see why." "Because I'd hate to be beat out of a chance to fire a shot that might be heard around the world."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

How It Happened.—Smith—"I was surprised to hear that young Price had married that rich widow; why, she is old enough to be his mother." Jones—"Yes; of course; but, you see, he was without money and she was without Price."—Chicago Daily News.

SPAIN'S IGNORANCE.

The Ruling Classes Are Sadly Lacking in Knowledge of Contemporary History.

Modern languages are unknown in Spain to a degree which has to be realized before it can be believed. Politicians, statesmen, physicians, journalists, courtiers, and even merchants are content with speaking their own sonorous language—and can very seldom express themselves in any other. I have seen Englishmen and Frenchmen in the foreign department of the General Telegraph office wandering disconsolately hither and thither unable to find a single official conversant in any degree with the French tongue. The liberal government of Senor Sagasta, having introduced censorship of foreign telegrams such as has never been practiced in Russia, was at its wits' end to find a censor capable of reading messages written in German, and finally it was decided that they should go as they were, unexamined. I frequently saw two identical telegrams, of which one was in French and the other in German, handed in at the telegraph office, and on the following day I learned that the French message had been suppressed by the censor and the German telegram transmitted without remark.

Monumental ignorance of contemporary history and modern languages has left its abiding mark on the ruling classes in Spain, and is to a large extent answerable for the irreparable calamities which have overtaken the brave, patient and noble-minded people. It is dangerous for one blind man to lead another, but it is utterly calamitous when the sightless leader has visions, and is under the delusion that he can see. And these are exactly the relations which, ever since the days of Queen Isabella, have subsisted between the rulers and the ruled. The results thereof are writ large in every page of contemporary Spanish history, in every step of successive Spanish governments, in the dangerous mixture of wanton rigor and unpatriotic license which was meted out to the colonies, in the paralysis of all healthy enterprise in the Peninsula, in the neglect of national interests, and the stepmotherly treatment of the army and navy.—Dr. J. E. Dillon, in Contemporary Review.

The Love of Machinery.

Most people are so well pleased with the mere appearance of a pretty piece of machinery that they do not think deeply of its practicability. This characteristic of human nature is well understood by the dealers in mechanical inventions.

At an industrial exhibition—so the introducer of a certain invention reports—a prosperous-looking farmer stood for some time before a brand-new and somewhat complicated piece of machinery, apparently lost in admiration. Finally he said to the exhibitor:

"Mighty useful machine that must be."

"It is, indeed," said the exhibitor.

"Kind of handy to have 'round, eh?"

"Decidedly."

The farmer looked at it uneasily a moment more, and then said: "Say, mister, what's it fur?"—Youth's Companion.

The Peacocks of Santiago.

The beauty of Santiago was with a peacock's feather in their hand, so light a thing is love there. The belles hide glances of affection behind the glitter of a peacock fan, so light a thing may blind warmeyes. Curious, though, the native Cubans, the men with Garcia at Manzanillo 20 years ago with Gomez to-day, have no love for the peacock. The affection is all to be found in the Spanish blood on the island. The native of Cuba when the son of Columbus came to the island worshipped the sun and the stars and believed in a supreme being. The emblem of the native Cuban, wherever in four centuries one has been used, has been a star, sometimes increased in size until it resembles a sun. In strange contradiction the emblem of the Spaniard of Santiago de Cuba is a peacock.—H. L. Cleveland, in Chicago Times-Herald.

HEIGHT OF POLITENESS.

If Your Hostess Shows Her Nose It Is the Proper Cap to Skin Yours Also.

Three young women who loaded a North side cable car the other day were evidently dressed for a reception, and carried cases in their Frenchly gloved hands. They attracted much attention, which was not surprising, as they were young and would have been handsome but for a similarity of facial features—each one had a prominent nose, which seemed a kind of and remarkable appearance.

Fortunately for the peace of mind of the other passengers on the car, a woman—also in gala dress—knew them well enough to ask with great astonishment:

"What in the world happened to you all?" "Oh, haven't you heard? We are going to Mrs. H's reception."

"So am I. But I mean what has happened to your noses?"

"Nothing; our noses are all right. But haven't you heard about Mrs. H?"

"Not a word," said their mystified acquaintance.

Why, the fellow of her bicycle and skinned her poor nose. The car went on ahead for her reception, and she felt so badly about her disfigurement that her dearest friends decided to show their sympathy by wearing the same kind of a nose in the reception."

"Oh, you sweet things! But why did you not let all her friends know? I would have been delighted to have got up my nose in the same style, but I suppose it is too late now."

They left the car together, and two women who had been listening with a leaden expression looked at each other with untranslatable meaning as one feebly imitated the other.

Well! Well! I have heard say that imitation is the sincerest flattery, but don't that beat the record!—Chicago Chronicle.

A TARDY RECKONING.

The Frugal Housewife Falls a Victim to the Wiles of the Crafty Street Vendor.

"Strawberries, nice ripe strawberries," shouted one street vendor, as his horse jogged slowly through Bagley avenue.

"How much are they?" asked the pretty young housewife who had hailed the peddler by waving a towel.

"Ten cents a quart, mam. All Michigan strawberries, and the dew's on 'em yet, mam."

"But I want a bushel. I'm going to have a sort of a strawberry festival just among my relations, and I wouldn't run out of them for the world. How much for a bushel?"

"Three and a half, mam."

"Too much. You'll have to do better than that or I'll try some one else."

"I'll throw off a quarter," he said, and she nodded so that her voice might betray her exultation. Then he carried in 20 of the little measures that have the waistband about two inches from the bottom, received his money and did not linger.

Three minutes later the little woman rushed in the street, her eyebrows knitted and her dimpled hands clenched, one over a lead pencil and the other over a crumpled piece of paper. But the peddler had vanished.—Detroit Free Press.

The Grand Army Omaha Route.

The comrades before in the principle of taxing by their friends. The Grand Army of the Republic, of which the Omaha route is a part, has for several years been attending annual encampments, and always finding them obliging and courteous, as well as redeeming every promise given in regard to superior train service and accommodations, that the line has been again selected as the most desirable route.

The Grand Army Special Train to Cincinnati will leave Minneapolis & St. Louis Stations on Sept. 23, as follows: St. Paul 7:30 p. m., Minneapolis 8:00 p. m., Waterville 10:30 p. m., Waseca 10:30 p. m., arriving at Cincinnati Sunday Evening, Sept. 24.

The train will consist of chair car (seats free), smoker, tourist cars (berths \$1.00, large enough for two persons), and Palace sleepers (berths \$4.00, large enough for two). The rate is \$17.50 from St. Paul and Minneapolis, and correspondingly low from other points. Tickets will be on sale Sept. 22, 23, 24, and 25, and will be extended to Oct. 24, on payment of 25 cents at Office of Joint Agent, Department Commander Mortimer will have charge of the train, insuring all comrades the best of attention.

Notes by The Minneapolis & St. Louis Official Route will be as low as any, and the accommodations superior. An attractive feature is the direct route going via Peoria and returning via Chicago. For berth reservations and tickets write to Department Commander E. W. Mortimer, No. 1 Washington Ave. South, Minneapolis.

Forehanded.

Little Bora is so thoughtful of the future that she never eats dinner, but what she thinks of supper. She was taking her music lesson at the piano when she asked if she might learn to play the harp instead. "It will save me having to learn when I'm an angel," she explained.—Lack Me-Up.

Even an undertaker gets enthusiastic over good business.—Washington (D. C.) Democrat.

AIDED BY MRS. PINKHAM.

Mrs. W. E. PAXTON, Youngtown, North Dakota, writes about her struggle to regain health after the birth of her little girl:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to your list, hoping that it may induce others to avail themselves of your valuable medicine."

"After the birth of my little girl, three years ago, my health was very poor. I had leucorrhoea badly, and a terrible bearing-down pain which gradually grew worse, until I could do no work. Also had headache nearly all the time, and dizzy feelings. Menstruations were very profuse, appearing every two weeks."

"I took medicine from a good doctor, but it seemed to do no good. I was becoming alarmed over my condition, when I read your advertisement in a paper. I sent at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after taking two-thirds of the bottle I felt so much better that I sent for two more. After using three bottles I felt strong and well as any one."

"I think it is the best medicine for female weakness ever advertised, and recommend it to every lady I meet suffering from this trouble."

Maternity is a wonderful experience and many women approach it wholly unprepared. Childbirth under right conditions need not terrify women.

The advice of Mrs. Pinkham is freely offered to all expectant mothers, and her advice is beyond question the most valuable to be obtained. If Mrs. Paxton had written to Mrs. Pinkham before confinement she would have been saved much suffering. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

Warm Weather

Weakness is quickly overcome by the tonic and blood enriching qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine cures that tired feeling almost as quickly as the sun dispels the morning mist. It also cures pimples, boils, salt rheum, scrofula and all other troubles originating in bad, impure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. 21c. six for \$1. Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

Help for Hay-Fever.

Dr. Hays' treatment controls the checks the external symptoms, stops the cough and makes life endurable, at the same time bringing about a change of constitution which removes the cause and cures to stay. If you want to know about it, write to Dr. Hays, Buffalo, N. Y. No charge for book on Hay-Fever and Asthma.

Wars Within Wars.

"Another quarrel going on next door." "What's the matter this time?" "She wants to name the baby 'Dewey' and he wants the name for his wheel."—Indianapolis Journal.

G. A. R. Encampment Sept. 24. \$5.00 Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati, Chattanooga and return. W. C. Richardson, Gen'l Pass'g Agt., Cin. O.

"So that is the famous playwright? But why is it that one reads so little about him nowadays?" "Oh, he has been famous too long."—Hillegende Blaetter.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Her First Trip.—"What are we stopping for now?" "We're going to get the pilot off." "How cruel! What did the poor man do?"—Truth.

Write W. C. Richardson, G. P. A., Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati, O., for free book and map, \$5.00 Cincinnati to Chattanooga Excursion, Sept. 24.

Mamma—"From what animal do we get our milk?" Flosie—"From the milkman."—Judge.

SYRUP OF FIGS



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Lazy Liver

"I have been troubled a great deal with a torpid liver, which produces constipation. I found CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP to be all you claim for them, and secured such relief that I feel it my duty to advise you to get a bottle of it. I shall only be too glad to recommend CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP to everyone I meet who is troubled with constipation." J. A. SMITH, 2201 North Main Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.



NO-TO-BAC

Prepared, Philadelphia, Pa. Taste Good Do Good. NEVER OVERDOSE. No Grease, No Stomach. ... CURE CONSTIPATION. ... Working Ready Company, Chicago, Pa. Tel. 100.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND



POMMEL SLICKER

The Best Sufferer Knows.

Keep both sides and still perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Sufferers will appreciate Ask for Pommel Slicker. It is the only one in its class. It is made in your own country. Write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.



THE VETERAN'S STORY.

The Absolutely True Tale of How the Sergeant Sent the News to the General.

The veteran, in the dingy uniform that might have been gray or blue, was perhaps a shade indefinite as to where he had experienced the stories he was telling, but he was an interesting old fellow, and his listeners had been reading too many war tales sent by special messengers to newspapers to worry about the details as long as the results were good. So they filled up the narrator's beer mug and set him going again.

"One of the oddest things," he said, with the calm confidence of truth, "that I can remember happened to my brother and me, both of us being members of a battery. On one occasion we had been watching the enemy for a week, trying to keep him from crossing a river until our reinforcements had got up, but the rains had set in and men couldn't move, and we were pretty sure that the enemy was up to some dodge or other that was going to wipe us off the face of the earth, for he had ten times as many men and guns as we had to meet him with. Of course that made the commanding officers dead blue, and they offered all sorts of inducements for some of our fellows to go over and find out what was up. I suppose a dozen or more went, to ten times that many who volunteered to go, but none came back, and we wasn't any better off than we were before."

"One morning I told the general that my brother and me had a scheme to get the information he wanted, and if he would agree to promote us both if we got it, we'd try for it. He might have agreed to make brigadiers of us, but we compromised on sergeants, and my brother left for the other side, after telling me good-by. For two days we did not hear from him, and on the 2d the enemy got a 12-pound gun into a position the battery I was with had been fighting him away from for a week, and I got a blast from the major, but I never said a word. Neither did the general; and my poor brother—nobody knew where he was."

"Strange to say, our battery didn't open up on the enemy, either, in his new position, and the officers began to look worried, waiting to hear from the general in command. About ten o'clock in the morning the enemy's gun let loose with a roar that tore the ground up, and a shot that looked to me to be as big as a barrel came flying across the river and hit in a sand pile in the rear of our battery. In a minute I had broke for that sand pile and was scratching like a dog at a rabbit hole, and pretty soon I came out with the shell in my arms and was cutting across lots for the general's tent."

"I never stopped to ask any questions of the folks at our battery, but got to the general as soon as I could, and rushing right into his tent I dropped that hot shell into a bucket of water and out again, and let into the tent of it with a hatchet. Well, to make a long story short, on the inside of the shell where the blow-up stuff usually is was a communication from my brother signed Sergt. John Smith, giving the general the very kind



WAS AN INTERESTING OLD FELLOW.

of information he was crazy to get hold of, and it fixed him so that he knocked the enemy gully west in no time. My brother had got onto it easy enough, for it wasn't such a great secret over there what they were going to do. The only trouble was we hadn't been able to get back with it when our men went over after it. My brother got onto a plan, though, by loading it into the shell and firing it from the gun in the position he had got for it, when the enemy couldn't have done it in a month. That was the scheme we worked, and my brother, being a fine gunner, had no trouble getting in with the artillery company, especially when he went to the officers with a story about how he could get the gun in the position that they had been trying so long to get and couldn't, owing to our battery on the other bank of the river. He was a great strategist, was my brother, and ought to be directing things in this war."

"No," sighed the veteran, "he never got his promotion, though I did mine, as the general said I should. My brother was killed at the battery he fired the shell from, and by the guns of his own friends. Just as like as not I done it myself, but that is war."

War Horse Falls a Cab. A fat fate has befallen the war horse of Gen. Boulanger. It is now hitched to a Paris cab.

A HUNDRED DOLLAR PIE.

The Good Stroke of Business Done by an Army Soldier in the Trenches.

One of the best known newspaper men in Washington is Jim Waters. He was here long before the war and has certainly been here a long while since. His venerable horse and antique green wagon have been contemporaneous with much of the history of the capital and have likewise formed no small part of the same. Jim and the horse, and probably the wagon, have known every newspaper correspondent and reporter in the city for the past 40 years. All his life Jim has been gathering information—tons of it at a cent a pound. To be brief, he deals in old newspapers. And he deals also in a good story now and then.

"I have just been over to camp at Dunn Loring," said Jim to a Star reporter, "and I went over to see if there was an opening for any business in my line. I did a good deal of business during the war—in several lines. I sold thousands of your Star extras for 25 cents apiece. That was in the union camps. I sold hundreds of them in the southern lines for several times that. And I sold a good many things besides newspapers, too. I can tell you. For a year I did a rushing business with an old wagon that had a false bottom in it. More than once I was chased by the cavalry on both sides, but I knew



JIM WATERS.

the lay of the land and I always got away to lob up serenely somewhere else.

"The best stroke of business I did was in selling pies in the camps. I got rid of tons of them and they paid well. Soldiers seem to like pie better than any other class of human beings. I suppose it reminds them of home and mother. Some of the pies I used to sell them must have reminded them of their grandmothers. Now and then the baker couldn't make pie fast enough to keep up with my trade and then I had to make them myself. That was the kind that probably made the boys think of the old folks at home."

"I think the best customers I had were the Pennsylvania Bucktails, Great Scott! But they were pie destroyers! Every one of them stood six feet in his stocking feet and the way those long-bodied citizens could put away my goods was a caution."

"I felt sad to-day when I saw the boys over at Dunn Loring. They were all mere children compared with the Pennsylvania giants. I couldn't make a cent selling pie in that camp."

"One of the pleasantest recollections I have of my army experiences was of a little transaction on a pretty June day when I sold a plain old custard pie for the gentleman of one hundred dollars. I had disposed of all my stock except this one old pie that had been around with me all day. As I was coming across the Long Bridge I met a Jersey artilleryman. He stopped me and asked me if I had any pies. At first I was tempted to tell him I hadn't. But he lifted the lid of my big basket and saw the one pie. Then he rammed his hand deep into his trousers pocket and pulled out a bill. Grabbing the pie with one hand he shoved the bill at me and went on. I called out to him that there was some change coming to him. "Oh, go to blazes with your change," was all the politeness I got for my honesty, and I took up my basket and went on."

"I hadn't gone far before I looked at the bill, which up to that time I had supposed to be a dollar note. To my surprise it was a one-hundred-dollar bill of the Allegheny Bank of Cumberland. That was in the last days of the wildest system of banking. I thought I had been fooled with some worthless paper, but reconciled myself with the thought that the pie wasn't any better than the bill. In fact, I was sure that the pie was bad, and there was yet some doubt about the bill. The next day I took it to the bank and to my everlasting surprise they cashed it for \$93.00. The Jerseyman had evidently won it at poker and did not know its value. He probably thought he was playing a good joke on me."

"Those were good old times. We shall never see their like again. Think how impossible it would be for anything like that to happen now."—Washington Star.

He Didn't Go for the Flag.

An Indiana regiment was fiercely attacked by a whole brigade in one of the battles of Mississippi and was deeply chagrined in falling back to find that its flag remained in the hands of the enemy. Suddenly a tall private sprang from the ranks, rushed through the bullet-swept space to the advancing foe, cleared a path with his clubbed rifle, snatched the colors and returned in safety to his regiment. He was at once surrounded by jubilant comrades and his captain made him a sergeant on the spot. But the big Hoosier cut everything short by saying: "Never mind, cap. It ain't worth no fireworks. I dropped my whisky flask over there and while I was foragin' for it I thought I might just as well bring the flag back with me."—St. Louis Republic.

Lost His Life Saving Others.

A country boy visiting New York stopped a frantic runaway team that was about to dash on the sidewalk where there were hundreds of women and children. He saved their lives, but lost his own. Hundreds of lives are saved every year by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. People who are fast going to their graves with disorders of stomach, liver, bowels and blood are brought back to good health by it. All the sick should try it.

Fighting for the Cash. Landlady—If you give me a check, Mr. Lagger, it will require a stamp and all that bother. Can't you arrange another method? Mr. Lagger (inspired)—Let me see. Oh, yes; I'll give you a four months' note.—N. Y. Journal.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes them feel easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callouses. Relieves corns and bunions of all pains and gives rest and comfort. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Maiden Aunt (reading the Scriptures aloud to nephew)—"In heaven there is no marriage or giving in marriage." Nephew—This earth must be a perfect heaven to you, isn't it, aunty?—Luck.

What 40 Cents a Bushel. How to grow wheat with big profit at 40 cents and samples of Salzer's Red Cross (50 Bushels per acre) Winter Wheat, Rye, Oats, Clovers, etc., with Farm Seed Catalogue for 4 cents postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

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Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. Williams, Apothecary, Ill., April 11, 1894.

Circuses that have come and gone are in the past tense.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

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AUTHOR OF "THE COLONEL'S DAUGHTER,"
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But the conductor did not answer. The train had "struck its gait," as he expressed it, now, and was swaying as it tore westward along the rattling rails. The brakeman was hastening back to the car. "See him?" queried the conductor impatiently.

"No, sir. He's gone back to the sleeper."

Somewhere among the drowsing carload of recruits a voice was uplifted in not unmelodious song. Most of the men were sleeping soundly, but the lively squad of night owls just bundled aboard, refreshed by their coffee and bite at the station, seemed desirous of further entertainment. "Odd," said the conductor, "I've hauled many a lot of poor devils out to Wyoming and beyond. Most of 'em never came back, but I never yet saw a lot that didn't sing."

"The Lord knows," answered the sergeant, "and I've been soldiering 20 years."

"Always in the cavalry?"

"Yes, all but one 'listment in a case-mate that brought me nearer to desertion than ever I thought to be."

"Never met my engineer, Jimmy Long? He used to be sergeant in the cavalry out here. Got shot through the legs in an Indian fight seven or eight years ago and had to quit."

"Know of him well, as most of us did, and I'd be glad to see him. He's pulling us tonight, is he?"

"Yes, and I wish you'd come forward with me when we get to Willow Springs, only a few miles ahead now. He thinks there's something wrong with that young fellow in the sleeper. I've got to go back and look him up. Meet me on the platform, right hand side, when we stop, will you?"

The sergeant nodded, and the conductor went his way.

In the foremost sleeper he found the object of his search, already comfortably ensconced in the smoking compartment, his ulcer thrown aside, his feet on the opposite seat, a fragrant cloud of smoke curling from the tip of his cigar. He had raised the window and was gazing out upon a spangled firmament above, a black void where lay the barren earth below.

Without a word, his cigar still between his teeth, he felt in the waistcoat pocket of a well made traveling suit of tweed, took out a cardcase and extracted therefrom his railway and

leath tickets and handed them to the lantern bearing official.

The conductor studied the former closely. It was a "through" from Chicago to Butte, unlimited. He turned it upside down, hind side foremost and still seemed to find nothing amiss.

"Where'd you get this?" he presently asked, glancing keenly at the young man from under his capvisor. The passenger, still without removing his cigar, simply pointed to the head of the ticket, which showed that it was purchased at the office of the C. R. I. and P. in Chicago. "Stopped off at Platte Junction?" asked the conductor.

"Yes. What time will we reach Butte?"

"Not before 7. Plenty of time to go to bed and sleep." And the tone of the railway official plainly indicated that that was what the conductor thought the young man ought to do, instead of moaning to all hours of the night in the smoking room. The passenger gravely nodded acquiescence and said nothing. After an irresolute pause the conductor again spoke. "Did you tell the porter to show you to your berth?"

The traveler in tweeds was evidently a youth of varying moods. Chattering with the engineer he was frank, jovial, light hearted, even confiding. In the brief scene with the troops he was laughing and friendly, even lavish, from their point of view. Was it some sense of suspicion, some subtle intuition that he was the object of a special scrutiny on the conductor's part, that he was being subjected to a cross questioning never thought of in the case of other patrons of the road?

Something in the conductor's look, tone and manner had given him umbrage. Like some itinerant clam, storm tossed and at odds with the world, he drew within his shell and clamped the jaws of his reserve. Something akin to a frown settled between his eyebrows. He looked coolly, almost defiantly, straight into the half closed eyes of his questioner, with a pair of wide open keen blue orbs of his own, and under his jet brown mustache his curved pink lips set like a trap. For a moment he made no reply, then finally answered, "No."

Mr. Jarvis was an old hand. He had run trains over the Transcontinental ever since it first bore a way through the hunting grounds of the Sioux, and many a tramp had he hustled off the cars in midprairie. But this was no

tramp. This was a self possessed, well dressed, fine looking tourist, and, but for the straight, sharp, American clip to his words, rather of the English type. He nettled the conductor, and the conductor had nettled him. Each was now bristling at every point and in no mood to appreciate the other's position.

"Well, do you propose to sit up all night?" was the next question, propounded in a tone common enough on the faraway western railway a decade or so ago.

"What earthly business is it of yours whether I do or not? I've bought a berth and the privilege of using it or not as I see fit."

The train was slowing. It was nearing Willow Springs. The conductor had other duties to attend to and knew he must quit the field.

"I'll see you later, my cocky friend," he muttered to himself as he turned angrily away, with distinct sense of defeat, then let himself out on the platform with a most unprofessional slam of the sleeper door.

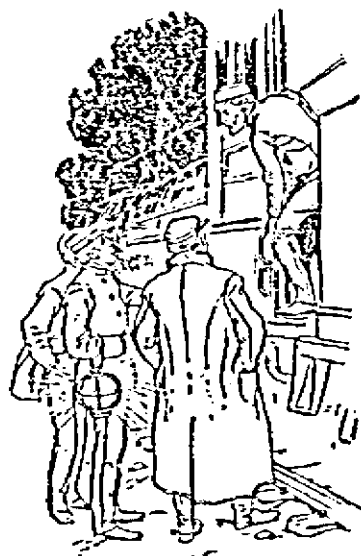
It was a long hundred yards up to the engine, but Jarvis hastened through the day car and smoker until he came to the recruit car platform, by which time the train was at a stand and he could safely spring off and run alongside. Under the dim light of the station the tall figure of the cavalry sergeant loomed before his eyes, his chevrons, stripes and buttons gleaming. The station keeper came sleepily forth as the conductor stepped into the beam of light from the office window. "Come on up to the engine with me," he said, and wondering the drowsy servant followed. The platform was short, and the trio presently had to spring down and trudge along the prairie sod by the track side. Long was waiting for them, leaning out from his cab. At sight of the once familiar crossed sabers and buttons a gleam of pleasure shot across his grimy face.

"Hello!" he said. "I used to know pretty much every fellow that wore the stripes in that regiment."

"And pretty much every fellow in it knew you or of you. My name's Kearney," said the sergeant, reaching up a hand. But the conductor had no time for ceremonies.

"What's this about the feller in the sleeper?" he demanded. "He's ticketed through to Butte from Chicago and is as easy as they make 'em. What d'you know?"

"I don't know anything. But you remember that affair on the K. P. last July—the swell that shot the expressman near Wallace? Well, he was just such another good looking fellow as this, well dressed and all that, with lots of money. What makes me suspicious this chap is that he says he's cut here to en-



"What's this about the feller in the sleeper?" he demanded.

list; wanted to ride in the cab and talk about it to me. Whoever heard of a fellow wanting to enlist until he was dead broke or half starved? This young fellow's pockets are full of cigars."

"He doesn't want to enlist," chimed in Sergeant Kearney derisively. "He has a roll as thick as my hand. Treated all the crowd back there at the Junction."

"You hear that?" said Long. "It's just like as not he's aboard to find out who's in that sleeper and who's armed in the day car, and we'll meet his pals somewhere up in the foothills. Better let some of the soldiers into the express car and one or two here with me after we pass No. 12. Where does the side track fork for us?"

"We'll get orders at Boulder Creek," answered the conductor. "I'll watch our cocky friend till then. No. 12 can't pull out of Thunder Gap till we get there. Now let her go for all she's worth, Jimmy."

Then back to the platform he hurried, eagerly explaining to the silent station master the cause of their delay earlier in the night. The sergeant sprang aboard, and Jarvis swung his lantern.

"You haven't heard of 12 at all?" he shouted.

"Not since the left Pawnee," was the answering cry. "They'll hold her at the Gap."

And now as the sergeant re-entered the stuffy coach the songster had ceased. The melodious sounds had given place to many a snore. He glanced again at his watch, and the hands were pointing to five minutes of 2.

CHAPTER III.

Rushing westward through the night, the great train was indeed "going for all she was worth." Twenty-five miles away lay the foothills. There began the tortuous up hill climb to the high plateau at Pawnee, 40 miles of twist, turn, tug and pull, that in the earlier days of the road were never attempted without two engines. Now the mammoths like 153 scorned even a pusher. But tonight he had to haul an extra engine and an extra coach, both crowded, the latter packed with recruits, the former with a joyous party of excursionists, bound for the Pacific coast. It was swift, smooth running along the flats of the broad valley, dotted here

and there, as it was, with farms and ranches and traversed over the old buffalo ranges by great herds of horned cattle. This crisp, moonless, starlit night all the western world was dark and still but for the clank and rush of the flashing monster with its long, dimly lighted train.

The lonely occupant of the smoking compartment, gazing silently out upon the northward heavens, had forgotten to keep alive the tiny fire of his cigar, and it had died unnoticed between his long, white, slender fingers. A glance at the handsome watch he drew from his waistcoat pocket told him it was almost 2 o'clock as, after a brief stop at some unknown, almost unseen station, the train rolled on again. The porter had come in to ask some question about how he would have his pillow, front or back, and was told it made no difference. Would the gentleman like one here in the smoking room? No, he would turn in presently. Call him in plenty of time for Butte. Then the porter tipped off to the rear of the heavily curtained aisle and curled himself up in a vacant section, leaving the stranger to his thoughts.

And that these were sad there could be no doubt whatever. His face as it sank into repose looked white and drawn in the dim light of the overhanging lamp. Once or twice as he gazed out upon the waste of darkness his eyes seemed to fill, his lip to quiver with strange, strong emotion. Once he bent forward, covered his face with both hands and leaned his elbows on his knees, then suddenly started, pulled himself together, "traced up," as he perhaps would have expressed it, thrust the moist end of the cigar between his teeth, found it cold and unresponsive, tossed it away, arose, gave himself a shake, took the flask from his ulster pocket and passed through the doorway to the lavatory where were the ice water tanks and started despite himself.

A haggard face flattened against the glass of the forward doorway was peering in at him—a face that was instantly withdrawn.

This was before the days of vestibuled cars. Seizing the doorknob and laying his flask on one of the basins, the young fellow quickly let himself out upon the platform and glanced about him. There on the lowest step, clinging to the hand rail, cringed and covered the figure of a man who turned his head and gazed piteously, pleadingly up at the tall stranger. A tramp beyond doubt, and a shivering wretch he was, for the night air was sharply cold. A powerful hand was laid upon the shoulder of the crouching figure and heaved it up, and the poor creature's teeth chattered as he made some inaudible plea.

"I can't hear you," said the man in tweeds. "Come in here. You're half frozen." And he would have led him into the sleeper, but found that the snap latch was set—that he had locked himself out. Still clinging to his prisoner, he led on into the rear door of the day coach ahead. The lights were burning clear and dim. The passengers, curled or sprawled about their seats, were sleeping as best they could. A brakeman's lantern lay on the floor at the head of the aisle, and the brakeman sat in a forward seat, half dozing, wholly unconscious of the addition to the carload.

"Stealing a ride, I suppose?" said our traveler presently. "Where're you trying to get to?" And with a shrug of his shoulders he glanced pityingly at his quaking captive.

"To Pawnee—half way over the range," was the shivering answer. "I've got a sick wife there and was beating my way as well as I could." But the poor fellow gave it up. Cold and misery and hunger were too much for him. The train was slowing up again—another prairie station. They had them every ten or dozen miles. The brakeman shook himself, picked up his lantern and went out in front. The party in tweeds shoved his new acquaintance into the first vacant seat, swung himself to the ground the moment the train stopped, ran back and tapped under a rear window of the sleeper, and the cash was raised and the porter's head popped out.

"Let me in at the rear door, porter," said Tweeds. "I locked myself out."

The negro recognized the voice of his well dressed passenger, snuffed a double fee and jumped for the door.

"Let's go, son. Sorry, son, but we has to lock these doors at night out bynch. Tramps come in most any time if we don't."

But the young man smiled carelessly, hastened through the car, got his flask, set the latch so that he could re-enter, and the next minute was administering a stiff drink to the rag heap on the rear seat. Once more the man essayed to tell his story. He was penniless, he hadn't even anything left to sell, but out from an inner pocket he took an old worn card photograph and showed it to his new found friend. "My wife and baby," said he, with a choke, "but the baby's gone, thank God."

"Here, take another drink," said Tweeds. Then back to the smoker he went and reappeared with some sandwiches. The train again moved on. The brakeman returned, became aware of the newcomers and came down and curiously inspected them. The liquor, the warmth, the food and human sympathy were restoring courage to the abject object of a few minutes before. He looked up without a quaver at the brakeman's hail, but Tweeds spoke for him.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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